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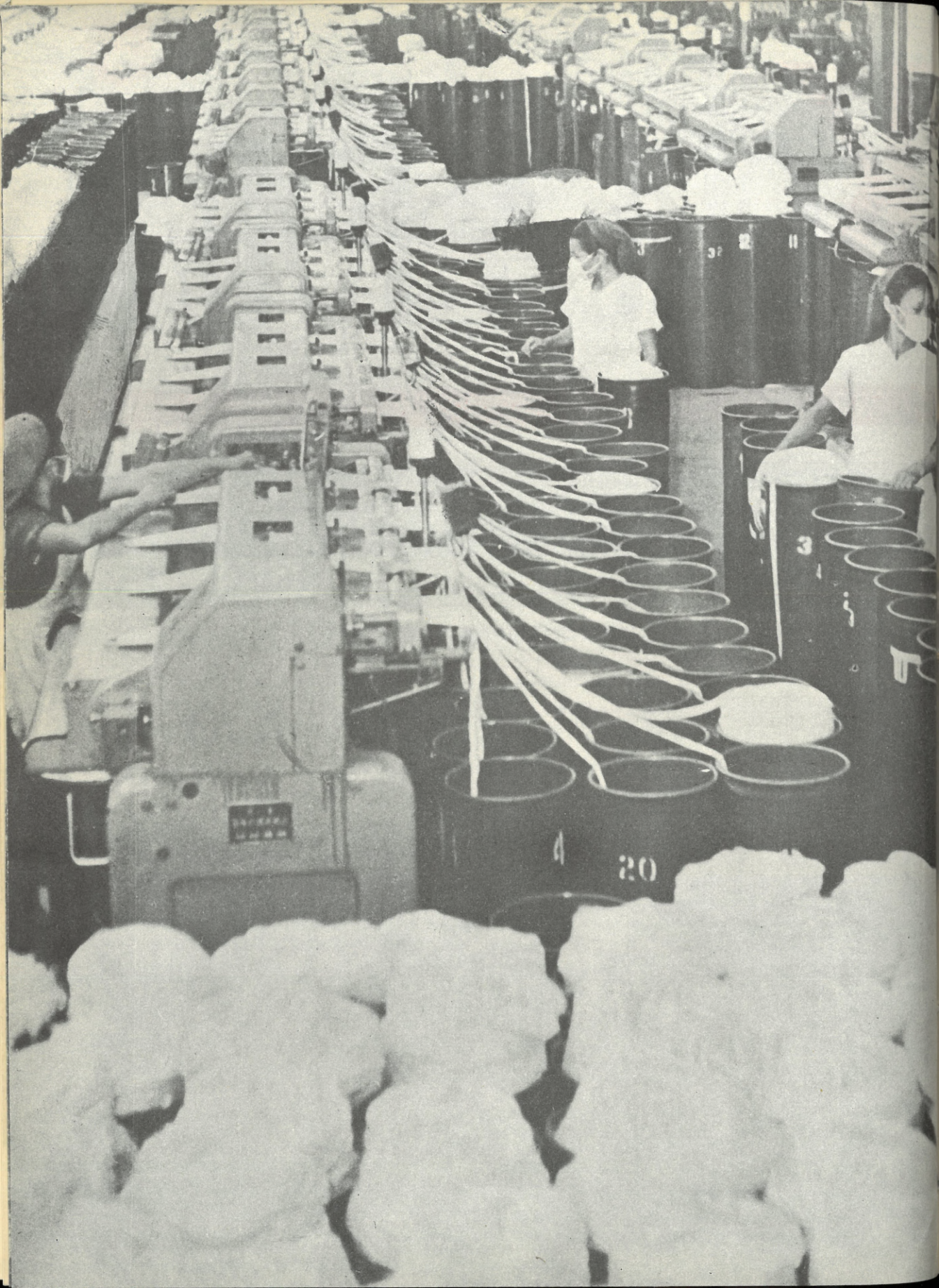
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**M A Y D A Y**

**KOREA'S MACHINE-BUILDING  
INDUSTRY**

**WASHINGTON'S PLOT**







# KOREA TODAY

No. 5 (84)

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Korean painting "A Rifle in One Hand, a Hammer and a  
Sickle in the Other"

by Li Hyun Bok

## INSIDE FRONT COVER:

The spinning shop of the Shinuijoo  
Textile Mill

## INSIDE BACK COVER:

Sambang Sanatorium

## BACK COVER:

Mt. Chunma in spring



# M A Y D A Y

Korean working people are greeting the traditional holiday, May Day, on which working classes in all lands demonstrate their united force, under the circumstances in which a high tide of socialist construction seething with creative labour and innovations is sweeping their land.

More than seventy years have passed since the First of May began to be observed in memory of the valiant struggle of the Chicago workers in 1886 as a workers' holiday for demonstrating their unity, solidarity, struggle and victory.

The period is replete with glories for the working class and labouring people in all lands who have triumphantly marched forward demonstrating their united force.

In the course of World War I, the first socialist state, the Soviet Union, was born on our planet. This was a great gain of the working class and other labouring people secured through their solidarity and struggle. Today socialism has grown into a powerful revolutionary force which has a world system. The oppressed nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who had been shackled in colonial bondage, have won freedom and independence after their protracted anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggles or are now in the thick of the struggle for liberty and national liberation.

We are living in the "great era of struggle, the era of revolutionary storm when fierce class struggle is going on on a world-wide scale, when all the exploited and oppressed peoples on the globe have risen up for liberation struggle." (Kim Il Sung)

The socialist camp, which grows and develops day by day, is becoming the decisive factor of the development of history of mankind, representing the hopes and aspirations of the progressive mankind the world over.

People in colonies and dependent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are waging intenser national-liberation struggles than ever for smashing the last bastion of imperialism and colonialism.

In South Vietnam and Brunei of Asia, and in Angola, Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Zanzibar and Mozambique of Africa, peoples have taken up arms to wage sanguinary struggles for independence and freedom against imperialism.

The heroic Cuban people have risen as one man with arms in their hands under the militant slogan "Fatherland or Death. We Will Win!" Enjoying active support and encouragement of the progressive mankind, they are creditably guarding the independence and sovereignty of their country and building socialism by frustrating the vicious aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism. The



struggle of the heroic Cuban people gives an encouragement to the peoples of Latin America who are fighting for national liberation against U.S. imperialism.

People's struggle for independence, freedom and social progress in different parts of the world hastens the arrival of the day of ultimate downfall of imperialism.

The Korean people take pride in the glorious history of their revolution when they speak of their struggle against imperialism and their victory in this struggle.

Korea had long been under the colonial domination of Japanese imperialism. In the days when the Korean people were in colonial bondage, the Korean Communists, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, united broad patriotic forces and waged an armed struggle against Japanese imperialism for fifteen years. Following the country's liberation, the Korean people took power into their hands and have set up a socialist system free from exploitation and oppression.

The Korean people achieved historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. imperialist aggression and after the war they healed in a short space of time the war wounds and turned the country, once backward and poor, into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural one provided with the foundation of an independent national economy.

All this is attributable to the fact that the Korean people, closely united around the Workers' Party of Korea, waged unflagging struggle and made creative endeavour.

Before the Korean people is a grand prospect of scaling the high peak of socialism.

In Korea all people are free from poverty and unemployment, receive education free of charge, enjoy the benefits of free medical service and paid holidays. This happy life inspires them to creative labour.

The supreme task facing the Korean nation at present is to liberate the southern half of their country from the U.S. imperialists' occupation.

South Korea's national economy faces total bankruptcy due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation and their cruel colonial predatory policy.

In South Korea, an acute food crisis

sweeps the whole land, prices are skyrocketing, inflation and financial difficulty are growing worse, sources of foreign exchange have been exhausted, industry has gone to total ruin and large numbers of unemployed roam about the streets. Economic crisis in South Korea has reached the point beyond remedy and the people's living has gone from bad to worse.

Criminal intrigues of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to save their tottering colonial rule by retaining the South Korean military terrorist rule indefinitely have worsened the situation in South Korea. Dark clouds of more cruel military fascist tyranny hang heavily over the South Korean people.

The only way of relieving the South Korean people, who have no political rights whatsoever and are poverty- and famine-stricken under the brutal military rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Heui fascist gang, of the distressful conditions, consists in removing the barrier which artificially divides North and South Korea, the barrier created as a result of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea.

Withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea is called for before anything else for doing away with the root cause of the privations of the South Korean people.

People in the North are strenuously working for socialist construction in their part of the country which constitutes the political and economic guarantee of the country's reunification and in South Korea the people are waging the national salvation struggle against U.S. imperialism more persistently than ever, in defiance of the cruel suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique.

When all the patriotic forces in North and South Korea present a united front and rise up in a decisive struggle for national salvation against U.S. imperialism, the U.S. imperialists will be compelled to leave South Korea.

Current developments in the world show that no force on earth can check the united action of the peoples which is growing steadily with an irresistible force in all parts of the world where imperialism and colonialism have extended their tentacles.

Imperialism and colonialism, which have



lived their day, will not leave the scene of history of their own accord. They are floundering to save themselves from the destined downfall.

Particularly, U.S. imperialism, working hard to save itself from ruin, is frantically carrying on aggression and war machinations while scheming to tighten the political and economic control of other countries using its "aid" as a decoy.

U.S. imperialism is the chieftain of aggression and war and the disturber of world peace.

From this it follows that without the struggle against U.S. imperialism neither the struggle for peace nor the emancipation of the working class, nor national liberation, nor socialist revolution is conceivable.

At present when the imperialists and colonialists seek to save themselves from ruin by launching aggressive wars and causing national split, world people fighting for independence and freedom, for peace, democracy and social progress are required to maintain close unity holding aloft the banner of struggle against imperialism.

For the working class and the oppressed people solidarity is the most powerful weapon.

The working class, since it made its debut on the stage of history, has regarded its solidarity as the most valuable weapon in the struggle against the enemy at home and abroad, and it has emerged victorious thanks to the very solidarity.

Experience shows that victory will be won only when an unshakable, independent position is taken in the struggle against imperialism, when uncompromising struggle is waged and unity and solidarity are strengthened with the world revolutionary forces fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people, therefore, regard it as their lofty revolutionary duty to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp and the international working class movement and actively support and encourage the national-liberation movement of the peoples of colonies and dependent countries.

# KOREA'S MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

KIM YONG CHAN

Korea's industry had been crippled and its technical equipment had been poor under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism that lasted for 36 years. This found expression in the backward condition of the machine-building industry. In the pre-liberation year 1944, machine-building industry made up only 1.6 per cent of the industrial production.

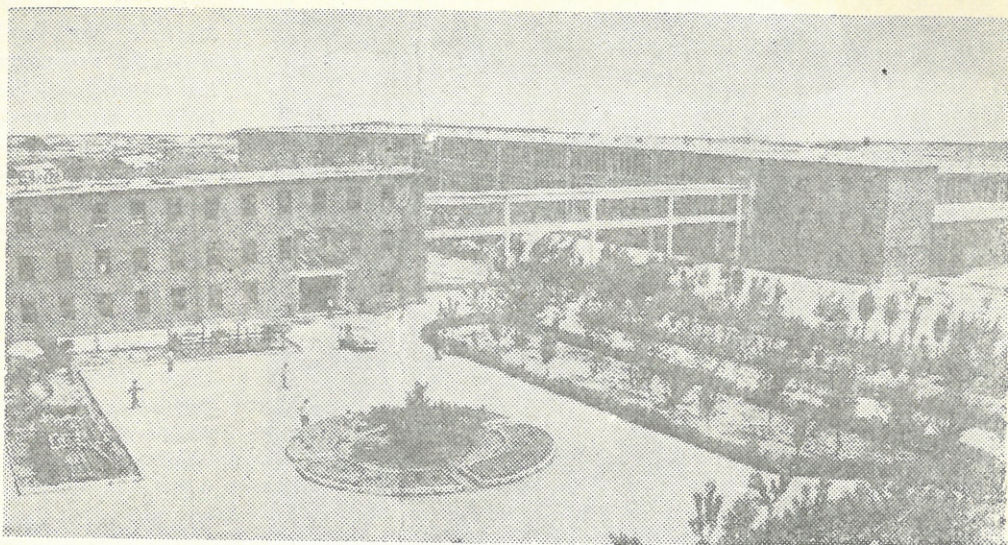
Machine factories in Korea in those days were insignificant, no bigger than a repair shop. Simple tools and even screw nails were not produced in Korea, and they were imported from Japan.

## FROM THE SCRATCH

An urgent task that confronted the Korean people following the liberation from Japanese colonial rule was to eliminate the colonial oneness and technical backwardness in economic construction and lay the foundation of an independent national economy. For the fulfilment of this task, the Workers' Party of Korea concentrated efforts on creating machine-building industry that forms the underlying foundation of industry. As a result, the share of the machine-building industry in total industrial output value had increased to 8.1 per cent by 1949.

The economy rehabilitated and constructed in North Korea after liberation was destroyed in the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists in June 1950.





View of the Koosung Machine Tool Plant

The Workers' Party of Korea, guided by the consideration that building of the foundation of machine-building industry was essential for the reconstruction of the national economy after the war, directed its special attention to the rapid development of machine-building industry in the midst of the war. Construction of a big machine tool plant in Heuichun, a precision machine plant and many other machine plants started.

The war in Korea ended in the historic victory of the Korean people in July 1953. Towns and villages were demolished and the people's living deteriorated during the war. Before the Korean people was set a difficult task of speedily reconstructing the war-ravaged economy on the debris of war and improving the people's living in a short space of time.

For the fulfilment of this task, the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the basic line of economic construction—priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. This line was a creative one whose aim was to simultaneously solve the problems of building the foundation of an independent national economy and improving the people's livelihood.

Priority growth of heavy industry called for the creation of machine-building industry, the basis of heavy industry itself. In the early postwar days when we did not have enough modern means of

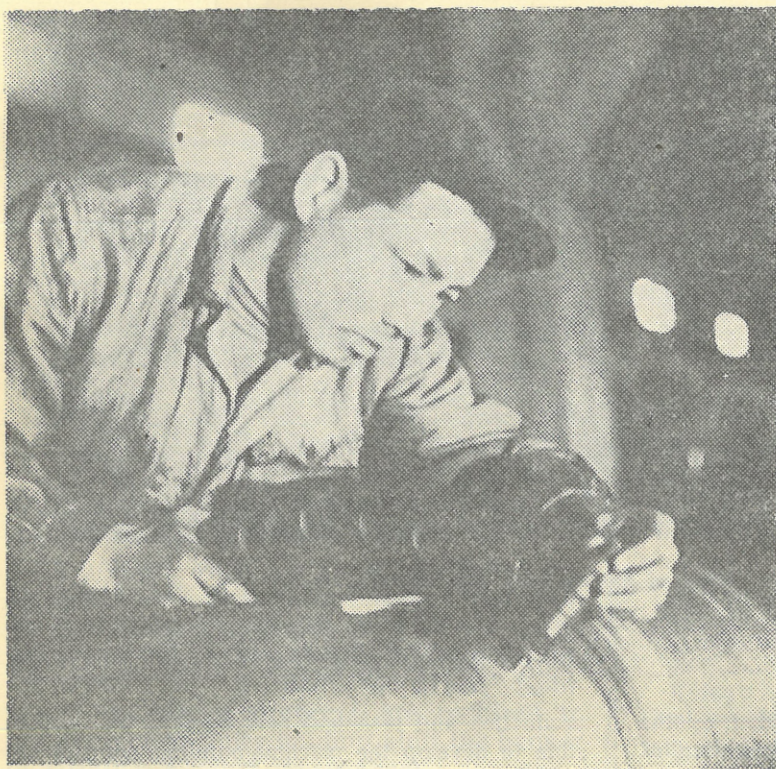
production and technical personnel, it was impossible to develop the machine-building industry on a full scale from the beginning.

On the basis of a correct calculation of the objective conditions and possibilities, the Party adopted the line of developing individual branches of machine-building industry to meet the pressing demands of the national economy in the given period. This was a wise line which made it possible to make the most of man-power, materials and funds and ensure speedy increase of production. In accordance with this line, Korea's machine-building industry has developed step by step, from lower to higher levels—from the production of accessory goods to the manufacture of small machines and then to the manufacture of large machines.

During the postwar three-year plan period for rehabilitation, Korea's machine-building industry turned out large quantities of accessory goods and some new type equipment for use in reconstructing and expanding iron works, chemical fertilizer factories and many other factories and enterprises. Machine plants manufactured winches, ore grinders and rock drills for use in various industrial branches, farm machines, electric motors, pumps and transformers for agriculture, cranes for construction work and engine boats for the fishing industry.

A base of the machine-building industry was





At the machine shop of the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory

created during the three-year plan period. The share of the machine-building and metal-working industries in the total industrial output value increased to 17.3 per cent in 1956. Development of the machine-building industry brought about a big change in the structure of the national economy. As a result, Korea's national economy did away with the colonial oneness and technical backwardness to a considerable extent.

### TECHNICAL RECONSTRUCTION

Korea's Five-Year Plan period that started in 1957 marked the first stage of technical reconstruction. It was a period in which conditions, material and technical, were created for equipping all fields of the national economy on up-to-date lines.

Korea's machine plants had to produce on their own large quantities of modern machines and equipment needed for technical reconstruction during the Five-Year Plan period. Big appropriations were made for machine-building industry during the Five-Year Plan period. The Ryongsung,

Bookjoong, Rakwon and other machine plants underwent expansion and reconstruction, and an integrated machine plant was built in each province. Technical equipment of machine plants further improved and capacity of maintenance and repair shops at factories and mills remarkably increased.

Noteworthy in the development of Korea's machine-building industry is it that manufacture of tractors and lorries was started for speeding up farm mechanization.

When the problem of manufacturing tractors and lorries was brought up some people wavered, saying: "Our industry is backward and poorly equipped and therefore it is not yet in a position to make tractors and lorries," and "that business won't pay."

The logic of the waverers meant keeping the country in a backward state. The Party refuted the waverers' wrong contention and held to the line of creating an independent machine-

building industry.

At the Kiyang Farm Machine Factory which had been making thrashers and the Duckchun Automobile Plant which had been producing automobile parts, workers, in support of the Party's intention, turned out for the first time in Korea tractors in 35 days and lorries in 40 days. The blue-prints for the tractors and lorries were all worked out by the Koreans and the technical matters involved in their production were all tackled by the Koreans themselves.

Mass production of tractors and lorries paved the way for full-scale farm mechanization and for the relief of the peasants of their arduous labour, thereby spelling a big turn in the development of Korea's agriculture.

Another important experience gained in creating an independent machine-building industry in a short space of time is that measures were taken to enlist the inexhaustible creative initiative of the masses and all the latent reserves. A typical example of this is the movement for multiplying machine tools unfolded in 1959 at the personal



initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung. The movement called for each machine tool to make more than one machine tool. In a little more than one year since the movement started, 13,000 machine tools were produced over and above the plan.

In the course of this movement, the masses defeated passivity, mystery about technique and all other manifestations of obsolete ideas and began to produce up-to-date machines and equipment on their own.

Thinking boldly and working boldly, workers manufactured 8-metre turning lathe, 3,000-ton press, 6-metre hob, excavators, bulldozers, large generators and 3,000-ton ship.

Thanks to the revolutionary positiveness and creative endeavour of the working people and the rapid development of the machine-building industry, Korea's national economy has made speedy development, and thus the possibility for carrying out the historic task of technical revolution has been created.

The August 1960 Enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea set out the task of all-round technical innovation in all fields of the national economy. This marked a new turn in the development of Korea's machine-building industry. A mass movement was launched for invention, new ideas and rationalization in the production of machines. A movement for multiplying presses was launched; casting operations were mechanized extensively; and stamping was widely introduced.

Industrial productive forces grew at a rapid rate and production of various kinds of accessory goods and a great variety of machines and equipment commenced, with the result that specialization and co-operation in machine-building industry made further development. This meant that Korea's machine-building industry was put on a solid technical foundation.

As was mentioned above, Korea's machine-building industry underwent large-scale expansion and made speedy progress during the Five-Year Plan period. The share of the machine-building industry in the total industrial output value rose from 17.3 per cent

in 1956 to 21.3 per cent in 1960, and the rate of self-supply of machines and equipment jumped from 46.5 per cent to 90.6 per cent.

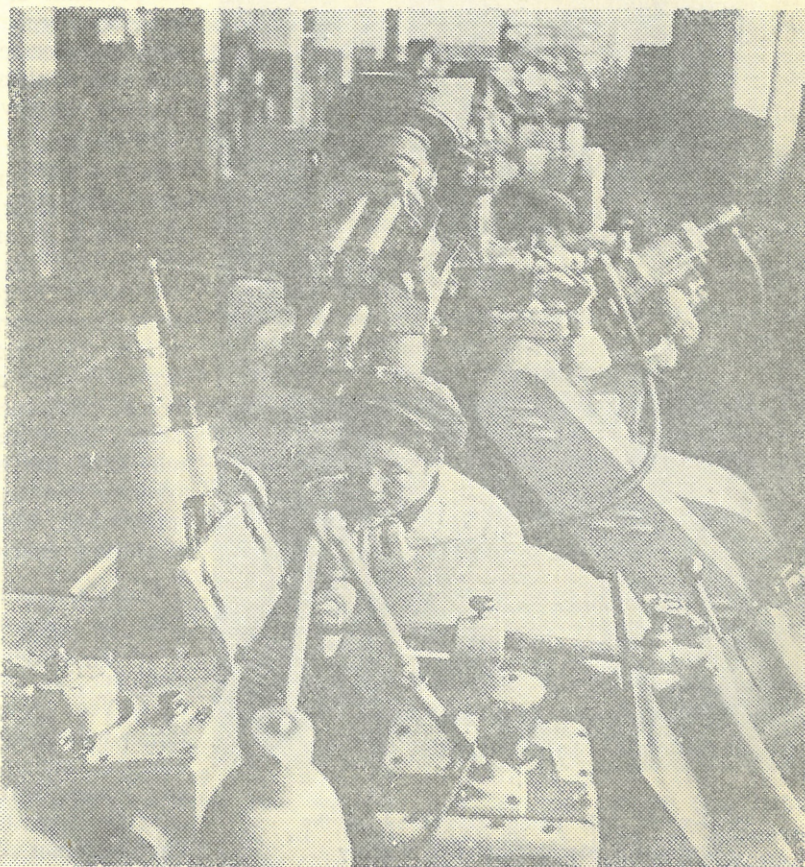
Speedy development of the machine-building industry enabled the Korean people to build for themselves Blast Furnace No. 1 with an annual capacity of 250,000 tons at the Hwanghai Iron Works, a vinyl chloride factory with an annual production capacity of 6,000 tons and the world's biggest vinalon factory in a short period.

Capitalist countries spent 70-80 years to build a heavy industry with the machine-building industry as the core. But it took us Koreans only 4-5 years to do the same. The Korean people overcame numerous difficulties in building the solid base of an independent heavy industry.

Creation of an independent machine-building industry is one of the valuable gains of the Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his report at the meeting marking the 15th anniversary of the August 15 liberation:

Roller-bearings are being polished (at the Pyongyang Precision Instruments Plant)





"Our people, who lagged far behind in the technical civilization in the past and who were oppressed and trodden underfoot by others because of their poverty and lack of power, now turn out modern machines and equipment by their own hands and have become able masters of technique capable of building large-scale factories and mills."

## PROSPECTS

The Korean people, marching ahead at the speed of Chullima, fulfilled the Five-Year Plan two and a half years ahead of schedule. As a result, they completely did away with the colonial oneness in the national economy and achieved big results in building an independent industry and carrying out the technical reconstruction. This, however, meant that we had only laid the foundation of the socialist industrialization and taken the first giant step towards the technical revolution.

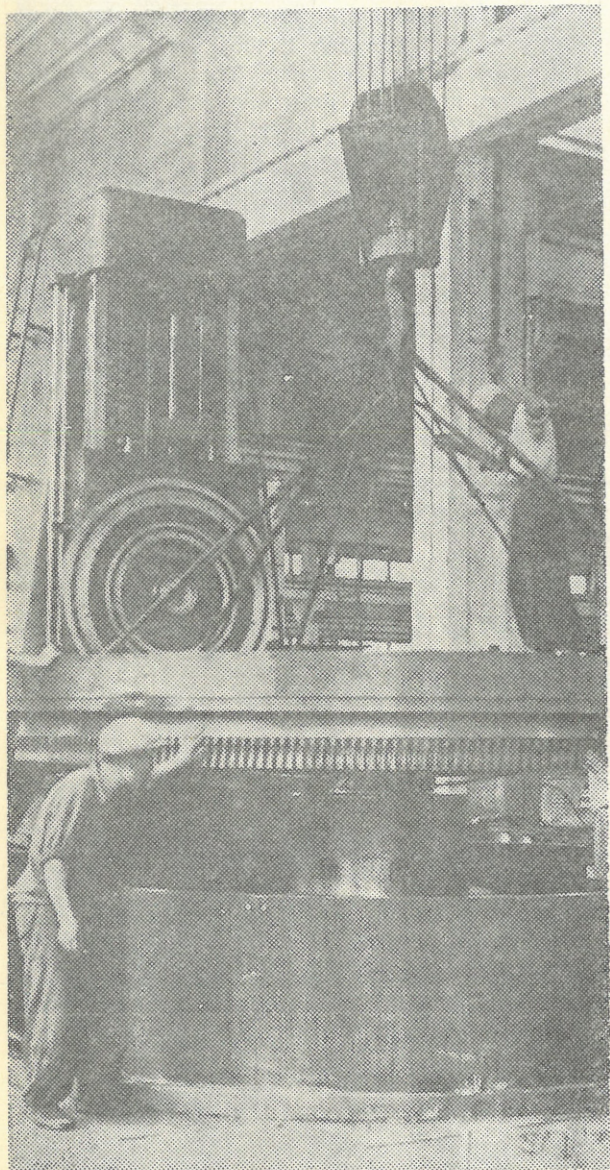
Realization of the socialist industrialization and general technical revolution are the cardinal tasks of the current Seven-Year Plan which started in 1961.

Development of the machine-building industry constitutes the cornerstone of the technical revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his "Report on the Work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to Its Fourth Congress": "All the problems of technical renovation such as introducing mechanization and automation of production processes, and implementing electrification and application of chemistry, depend after all upon the development of the machine-building industry."

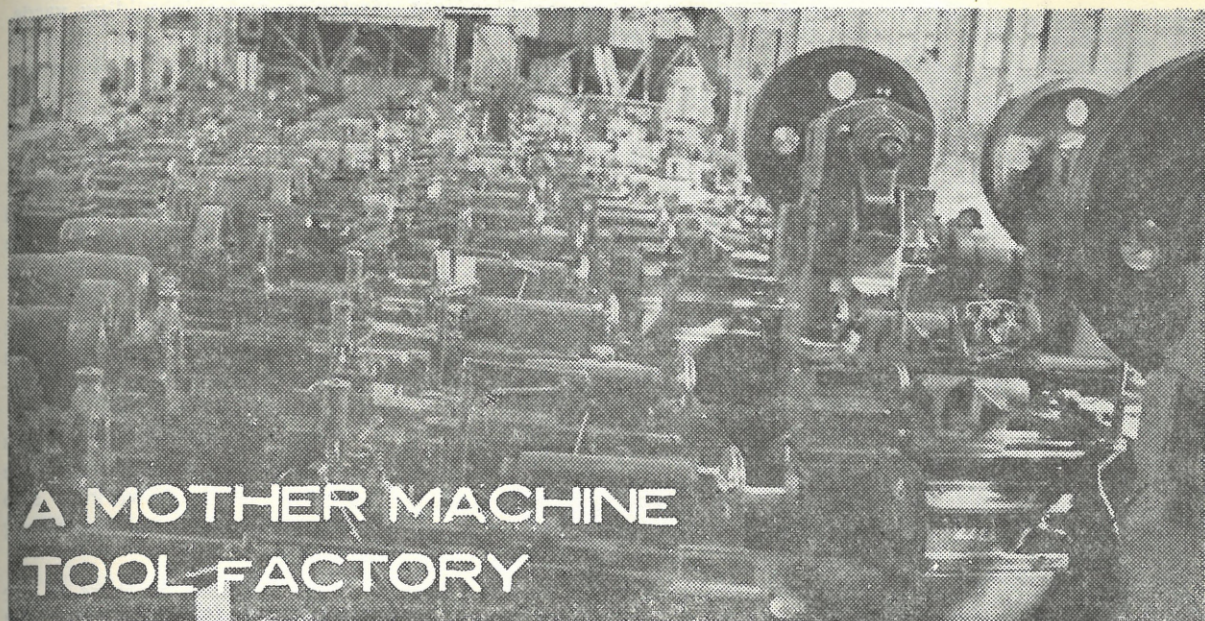
During the current Seven-Year Plan period, the machine-building industry will produce 45,000-50,000-kva generators and hydraulic and thermal turbines for the electrical industry, high-tension instruments, large capacity oxygen generators and large compressors for chemical factories, and manufacture complete sets of equipment for metallurgical plants, cement factories and textile mills. It will also turn out means of transport, manufacture large numbers of lorries, farm machines and ships for mechanization of agriculture and fisheries and begin the production of automatic apparatuses, electronic appliances and electronic-measuring instruments.

Korea's machine-building industry will develop from the stage of producing individual items onto the stage of manufacturing complete sets of equipment for big modern factories. Thus, during the Seven-Year Plan period, comprehensive mechanization will be effected in all fields of the national economy, automation will be widely introduced and, consequently, technical equipment will markedly improve, thus speedily developing the productive forces as a whole.



A 6-metre hob being assembled at the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory





## KIM RYONG RAK

A short while ago I was at the Heuichun Machine Tool Factory. It was not my first visit there, as I had been there about five years ago.

I still remember my first visit. As I walked along the mountain path at that time, I could see from a distance factory buildings and dwelling houses. Those were what had been built in a matter of a few years.

That was indeed a great change!

The place where the factory is located was hidden in the mountains, some distance away from the town of Heuichun. In the past, I was told, all that one could see in the place were some twenty farm houses. And the place had never heard of electricity.

Then, I thought, I would never know how hard the people had worked to bring about such changes in the place.

It was on a winter day in the closing months of 1951 that the first explosion for ground break-

ing was heard, and the builders who had come from every corner of the country began to work. (Then the war was still raging in full fury.) The builders worked in shifts day and night, everyone was resolved to uphold the wishes of the Party for creating a base for machine-building industry even in the midst of the severe war. All pushed ahead with their work with might and main.

Braving the enemy's bombing and removing time-bombs, lorries ran carrying building materials on dark nights. Walls kept going up, and there appeared buildings and houses as scheduled.

The first machine tool from this factory came out in April 1954, less than a year after the cessation of hostilities.

"I still cannot forget the thrill that I felt when the first machine tool came out of our factory. It was, as you know, an IM-670 type lathe. Then we had little experience and we faced many difficulties. To be sure, we

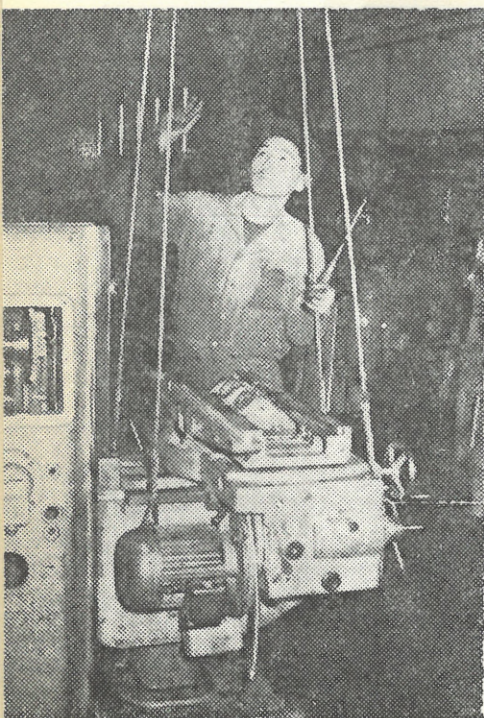
failed repeatedly before we made the first lathe. And the efficiency was not so good, either. But, just the same, we felt so good in the fact that we were the first ones to make the lathe in the country. And everything—from designing to cutting and assembling—all by us, too. What is more, we could not help feeling happy because now we could make machines for the factories and enterprises of our country where there had been only a few repair shops in the past under Japanese imperialist rule."

This was what a worker told me when I visited this factory five years ago.

The output of machine tools kept rising ever since, their quality too improved greatly.

The efficiency of the SU-50 type lathe, for example, a mass production of which was started in 1957, is nearly five times that of the IM-670 type lathe produced in 1954. A Japanese firm that had bought SU-50 typ-





Assembling of an all-purpose milling machine

lathes commented, "The lathes are automated and are of high precision."

The factory kept developing. In the early days it produced only baby drilling machines, vertical drilling machines, presses, and IM-670 type lathes. But in 1957, medium-size lathes, milling machines, hobs, grinding machines, planers, etc., began to come out.

The factory has undergone great changes during the past five short years since my first visit. Through the train window, I could see the new factory and many tall buildings.

When I reached the factory a young technician led me into the factory, with whom I had made an acquaintance last time. He began to tell me about the growth of the factory.

He said that the production had been going up steadily. In

1957-1960 during the Five-Year Plan period, the production increased 12.5 times, and there was a marked improvement in the quality as well.

Last year the workers raised their technical levels to turn out many heavy machine tools: four-metre hobs, five-metre lathes, three-metre turning lathes, and other heavy machine tools.

When I entered the assembly shop and saw the heavy machine tools the young technician had mentioned, I thought of various machines and equipment of the factories reconstructed, expanded and newly built in all parts of the country as well as tractors and excavators on the fields. Thanks to such a machine tool factory a solid foundation for manufacturing various kinds of machines has been firmly set up. And we could build in a short space of time the world's biggest vinalon factory which is equipped with over 12,000 wagon-loads of machines and equipment.

This factory has furnished numerous factories, machine plants, tractor and automobile

factories, and shipbuilding yards. From this factory, new machine tool factories were born in Pyongyang, Koosung and in other places. These measures have born abundant fruit now.

When the war ended, we were short of food, clothing, and houses. But what a difference today! How life of the people has improved!

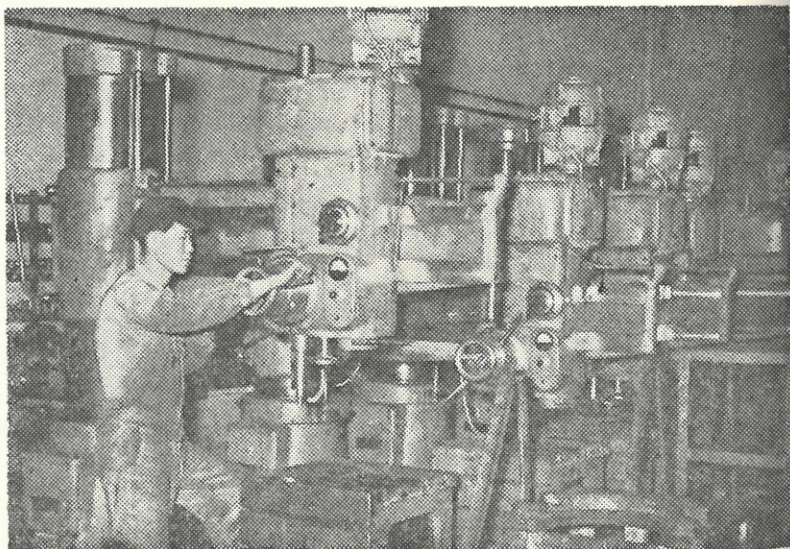
I noticed immediately that every shop was installed with heavier machines and the workers' skill improved, too.

"The technical equipment has been improved, and likewise the technical level of workers also has enhanced," said the young technician.

"For example, workers of the toothwheel shop in the past worked on one toothwheel at a time, but they devised a new machine which enables them to work on two toothwheels at once. Then the workers of the central gauging room made a machine which helps the grinders' gauging work."

"Now the number of technical personnel is swelling. There are many new technicians fresh

A test run of drilling machines





**L**EE BO WOO, machine-fitter of the mechanization shop of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, is known for his many inventions and new ideas.

He was born in a secluded mountain village in South Korea, where he passed his childhood. Always he had been in the depth of poverty and it was quite unthinkable for him to attend school.

His father was no better than a semi-serf. With a patch of land he tried hard to make both ends meet. But in the end he could no longer bear exploitation and poverty, and left home.

Theirs was a wandering life from then on.

Eventually he and his family went to Japan across the sea. But they found things were little different for them over there either. On the contrary, the humiliation and maltreatment in a strange land was more than they could endure.

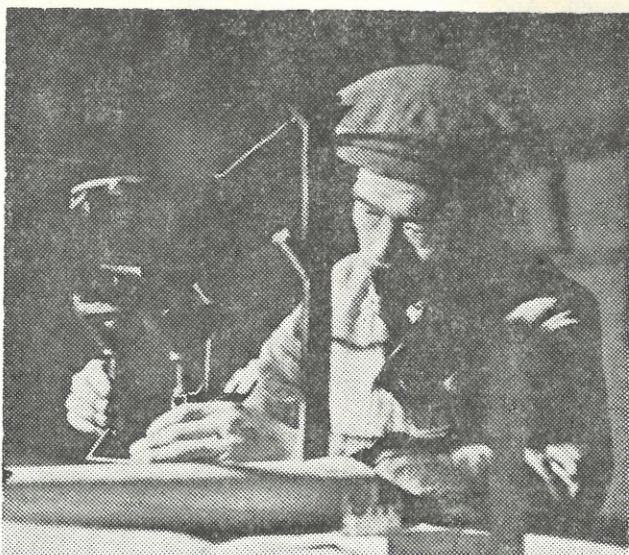
With the defeat of Japan on August 15, 1945, Korea was liberated. It opened the way for the nation's revival and brought a new start in Lee Bo Woo's life. The family returned to their native land. He came home with a hope of building a new society where equality, freedom, and dignity of man are ensured.

Contrary to his expectations, however, dark clouds hovered over the things he hoped for. In place of the Japanese the Yankees, new oppressors, occupied the southern half of our beautiful land. Liberation was nothing more than a dream. Poverty, exploitation, and national humiliation prevailed as ever. And

the people's anger at the new oppressor rose.

The U.S. imperialists, having spent five years in their preparations of war since their occupation of South Korea, finally started it on June 25, 1950.

Lee Bo Woo took arms and joined the ranks of the people who came forward to defend



Fitter Lee Bo Woo is working on a new loading and unloading device

## A Worker-inventor

from school. The factory also has a factory college, a higher technical school and a technical school. The number of technicians has increased 20 times compared with the first year of the factory."

He added that many of the machine tools made at this factory are being exported to many countries in great quantities.

ties.

The prospect for the factory was most bright judging by what the young technician said.

During the Seven-Year Plan period (1961-1967), the scale of production will grow 4.8 times.

By then a tunnel will connect the factory and Heuichun Station, and there will be running electric trains carrying the heavy

machines turned out at this factory. Moreover, this factory district and Heuichun will be linked to form one big city. Then over half of the workers of the factory will become engineers or technicians.

Thus this factory is making a great service to the technical revolution now being unfolded in our country.



the fatherland. And in the war he was steeled.

The war ended in a glorious victory for the Korean people and an ignominious defeat for the Yankee imperialists.

Lee Bo Woo was demobbed in November 1955 and began to work at the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory as machine-fitter of the mechanization shop.

He has devoted all his efforts to lightening the work for the workers. He set his mind at first on automatizing an equipment of the ammonium sulphate shop, where the work was the heaviest in the whole factory.

When the day was over, he went to the ammonium sulphate shop and exchanged views with the workers on the idea about a machine that he was going to automatize. Then at home he made one draft after another.

There were repeated failures. But his efforts were not in vain. He succeeded in formulating his idea and set about drawing up the design.

However, it was not easy for him to make a design. He consulted scores of technical books. The thought of drafting was always in his mind wherever he was: in the library, at the workplace, or at home.

At last 20-odd sheets of final designs were completed. Altogether he had drawn over 1,000 sheets of designs!

However, when he presented the designs to the conference of technical experts, they were rejected on the ground that they did not agree with the principles of mechanical engineering.

"Well, if I am unsuccessful, I will try it again. I will carry it to success."

With this determination he continued his studies. Before long he completed another set of designs. The factory Party committee encouraged him, and technicians and skilled workers helped him. Greatly inspired, he worked harder.

The new machine was always on his mind. Even in bed, when a new idea struck him, he jumped up and tried to work out what he had thought.

After two years' effort he succeeded in completing the designs. But the designs were no more than the first step towards his set goal.

He set about building the machine with the help of skilled workers. But soon after they had to stop and start all over again to make a machine of another type.

But Lee Bo Woo persistently kept at it. He was firmly determined to accomplish his original intention.

But it was a very "tough" going. If he had solved a question, another cropped up. Once he was over one barrier, another stood in his way. Yet he cut his way through with an indomitable spirit.

At last he succeeded in making a machine which can reduce the number of workers to six from thirty per shift, raising the productivity over 1,500-fold.

Since then he has made many new inventions and devices with credit.

It has been his resolve to finish at any cost what he has started to be worthy of living in this era of new life.

Appreciating highly his distinguished services, the state conferred two certificates of invention on him. The state also bestowed on him a certificate of engineer and decorated him with the Order of National Flag.



He is consulting with his colleagues about the assembling of a new, electropolar pulveriser



# THE BIRTH OF "CHULLIMA- 28"

On October 10, 1958, in the compound of the Kiyang Tractor Plant, Premier Kim Il Sung asked the employees assembled: "Well, do you think you can make tractors now?"

"Yes, we can," answered the workers.

The workers of this plant had wanted so much to make tractors.

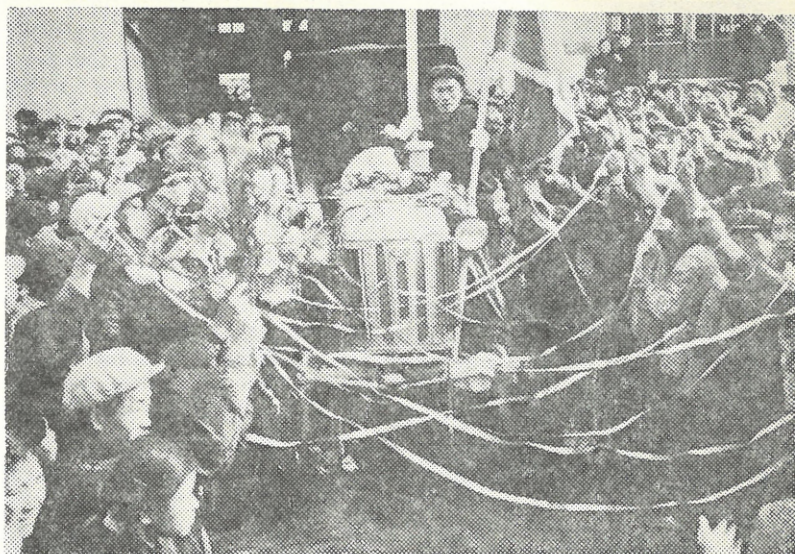
The tractor is one of the most important farm machines for the peasants. From the early days of the co-operativization of our countryside, the first thing the peasants talked about was the tractor.

Some people said that a tractor could take the place of sixteen oxen, others would retort: No, it is sixty.

With the number of co-operative farms increased, more than ever the peasants wanted to have tractors.

And the workers of the Kiyang Farm-machine Factory (the former Kiyang Tractor Plant) knew so well that the peasants wanted; they also thought that they should be the ones who made the tractors for the peasants.

When the post-war reconstruc-



This shows the occasion when the first tractor came out of the Kiyang Tractor Plant

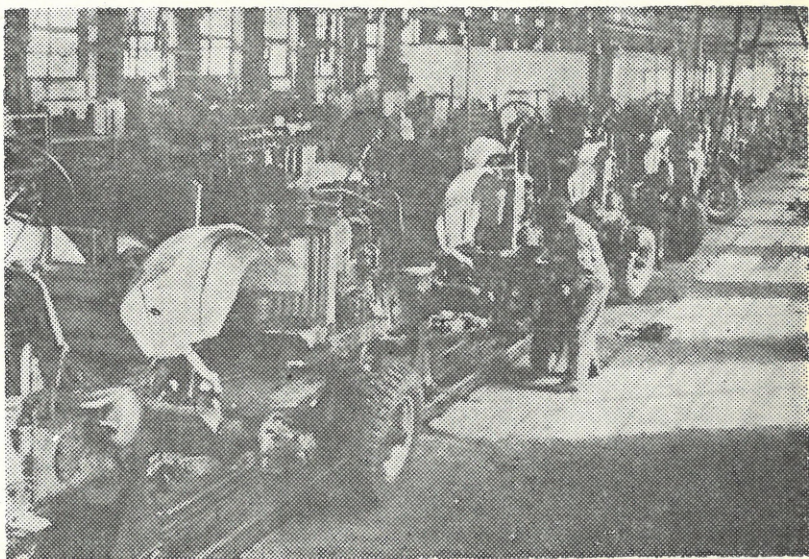
tion of the Kiyang Farm-machine Factory started, the state had envisaged to turn it into a tractor plant in the future. The factory at first turned out such simple farming machines and implements as threshing machines, pumps, weeders, etc. But they were all eager to make tractors.

Soon after a workteam was assigned to make a tractor on a trial basis.

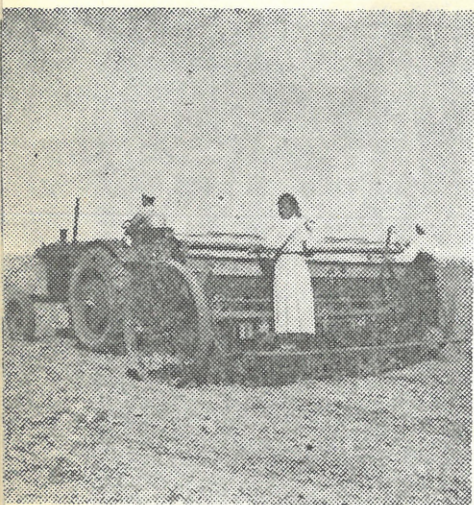
The workers brought an old-type tractor from a state farm. They took the tractor apart to study its construction. In this way, they drew a design and started making parts.

It was around this time that

View of the assembling shop of the Kiyang Tractor Plant







A tractor is to be seen working everywhere in the countryside

Premier Kim Il Sung came to this factory. On the evening of the day when Premier Kim Il Sung was in the factory, all the workers and technicians, inspired by the Premier's words, renewed their resolve to make the tractor at any cost.

From that time on, they all studied day and night the production of tractors. Then parts were made.

Since it was their first attempt, they were bound to meet with many difficulties. Sometimes, they had wrong drafts,

sometimes the parts they had made would not fit. Very often they had to repeat the same thing more than once.

But a series of detailed measures were taken to overcome all these shortcomings. Once a design was made, it was re-examined. Then assembly workers and lathe-turners were repeatedly given special technical training. Yet, there were still many technical problems that they could not solve inasmuch as the factory had not been equipped amply.

Take the case of the cover of the headlight reflector. The workers did not have the right presses. And it was not an easy job to make the particular shape for the cover. Kim Keum San failed thirty times in making it. However, he said to himself: This would be the first tractor to be turned out in Korea, and everything got to be right... Sometimes it seemed the odds were too great.

But the Premier's concern and the letters from the peasants inspired them, and they made progress in their work inch by inch.

In this way, the first Korean-made tractor "Chullima-28" was born on November 13, 1958. It took them only one month to

make the first tractor in the country.

It happened on the day when the first tractor would leave for Pyongyang where the Party Central Committee and the Government are located. Inside the plant and along either side of the road leading to Pyongyang were crowds of people.

The driver was about to start the engine, and at that moment an old man came forward to stand before those who had made the tractor. The old man said:

"I'm Kim Dong Kyoon of Suhak village, Kangsuh County. My life-long desire was to have an ox. But you are going to send us the tractor, a powerful machine which allows no comparison with oxen. I cannot find words to express the happiness I feel in this age of the Workers' Party of Korea!"

It seemed the old peasant was visualising the mechanized farmland of the fatherland which was to unfold in the near future.

As the tractors started moving, shouts of joy rose and bouquets were presented to the first tractor the country ever made.

This plant is now turning out 3,000 "Chullima-28" tractors a year. Recently it also started producing heavy tractors.

#### A NEW FARM MACHINE

The Hamheung Tractor-drawn Farm Machine Factory has manufactured a new farm machine capable of doing five operations—furrowing, weeding, soil breaking, earthing up, and spraying. It can spray liquid ammonia, insecticides and weed killers, with a mechanism for regulating the volume and speed of spraying.

The workers and technicians of this factory are working hard to make over 1,000 new farm machines for the countryside.

#### A NEW DRILLING MACHINE

Workers of the Koosung Mining Machinery Factory have turned out a new semi-automatic drilling machine. With an oil-pressure mechanism, it can perform many processes of the drilling operation. The new machine can drill down as deep as 650 metres.

The workers of this factory are in the thick of creative labour struggle to fulfil their resolve to make 30 drilling machines of this type within the year.



# Great Solitude

**I**N our country the working people are paid according to how much and how well they have worked. Accordingly, the more work, the more pay.

With the ever-growing national income the state increases the expenditures for social and cultural measures every year, which eventually add to the real incomes of the working people.

In the post-war year of 1956, the expenditures for social and cultural measures accounted for 12.7 per cent of the total budget, but the figure went up to 24.5 per cent in 1960. Then in 1961 it showed another increase of 2.8 per cent compared with the previous year.

Such additional income of the workers and office employees in

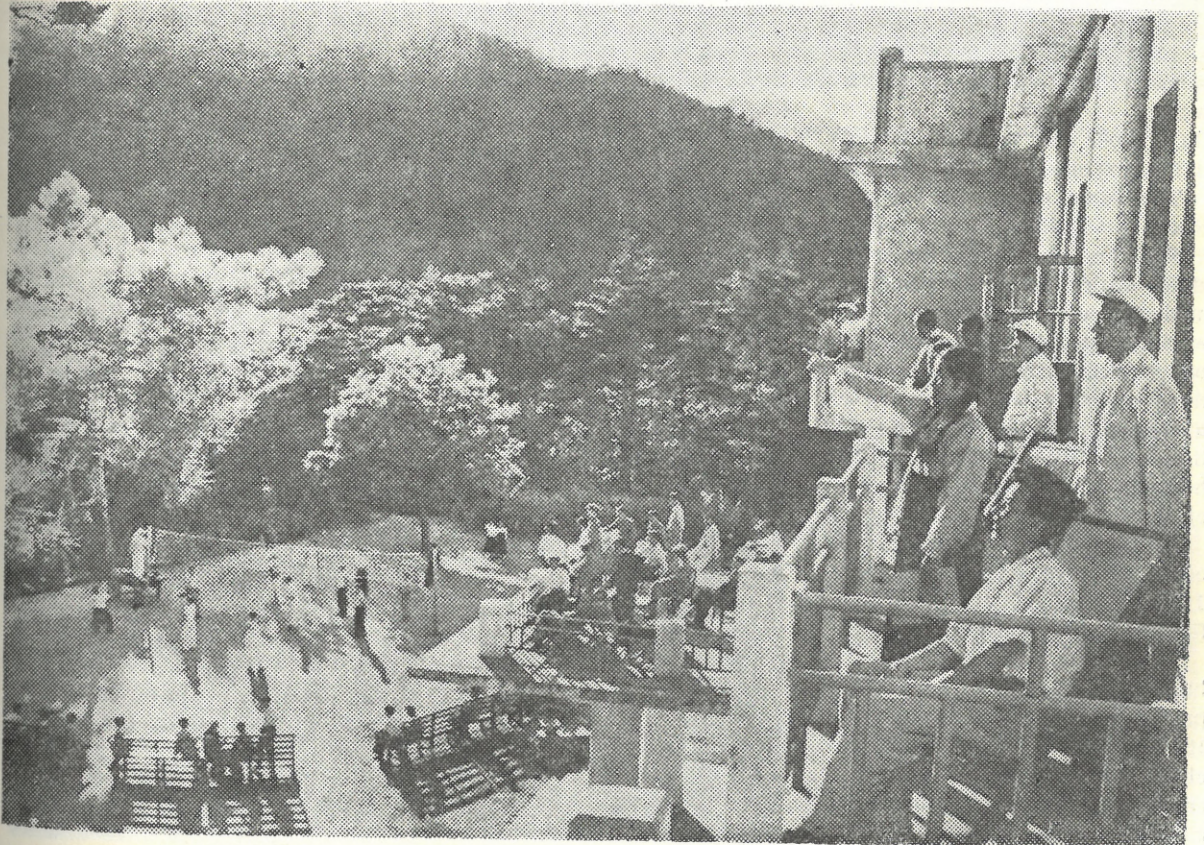
1961 made up 48 per cent of their real income.

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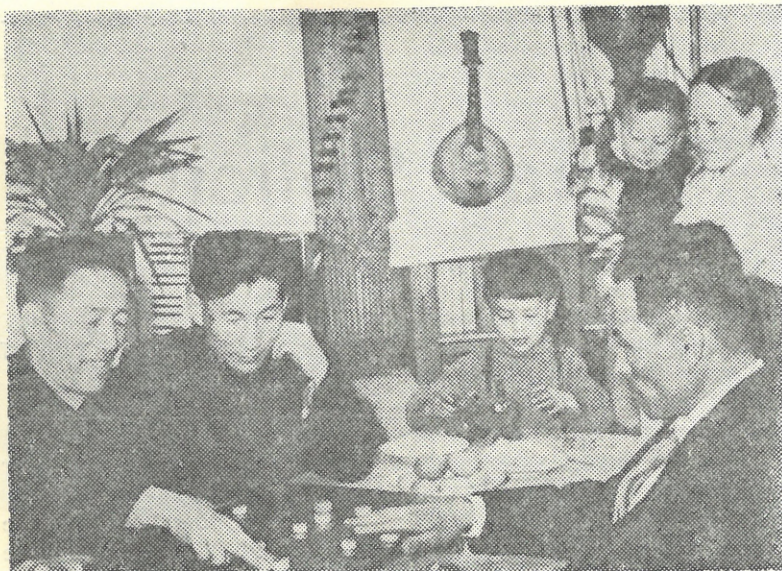
Rice is the staple food of our people.

In the pre-liberation days the people could not buy one month's rations with the total sum of their monthly income. They could hardly afford even

Every year hundreds of thousands of workers spend their holidays at the rest homes built at scenic spots







Model fishery workers with their families at the Kobangsan  
Family Rest Home

fees for irrigation facilities and for farm machines. Besides, from 1959 onwards the tax in kind was reduced to 8.4 per cent from 22.4 per cent; in addition, a huge sum of government loans and taxes in kind were reduced or cancelled altogether. Taxes in kind on cotton and tobacco have been repealed.

The people get greater benefit from the state in the education of their children. From kindergarten up to college, education is free of charge. College students receive state stipends. All school pupils and students are issued uniforms in different seasons, for which the state assumes a big portion of expenses. The government pays 30 per cent of the cost of uniform if there is one pupil in the family; 40

gruel.

Today things are quite different, however. The state purchases food grain from the peasants at a high price and supplies the workers and office employees with it at a low price, no more than 7 per cent of their monthly living expenses on the average.

The same goes with housing, too.

Spending enormous funds the state builds great numbers of modern houses every year for the working people. The occupants pay in rent only 0.3 per cent of their monthly incomes on the average. All the expenses for lighting, city water, fuel and housing do not exceed 3 per cent of their income.

In this way the workers and office employees spend less than 10 per cent of their earnings for food and housing.

The state pays out, also, a huge sum of funds for the improvement of the peasants' life. It has raised the official purchase price of meat, industrial crops, vegetable and other agricultural produce and lowered

Onchun Sanatorium of the Public Health Ministry





per cent, if 2; 50 per cent, if 3; 55 per cent, if 4; 60 per cent, if 5 or more.

Therefore in our country every family sends all their children to school, no matter how many there are.

Included in other forms of additional incomes of the working people is the 14-day vacation with pay as well as holidays at rest-homes and sanatoria.

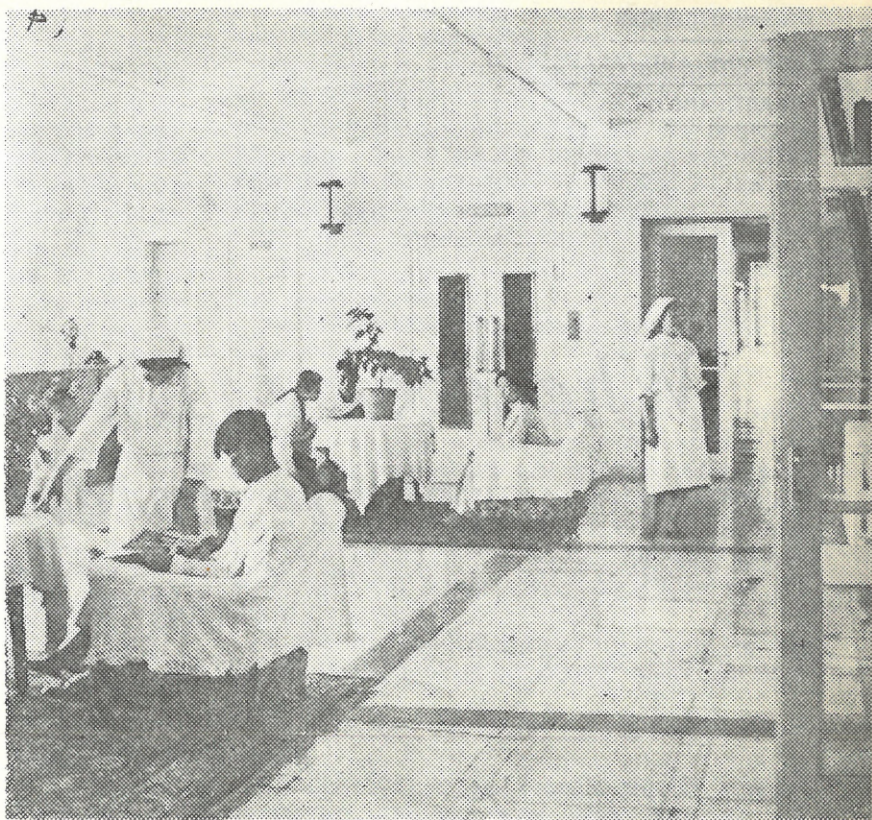
Every year the state builds more rest-homes and sanatoria, where the working people spend their annual paid holidays of 14 days to a month without paying anything.

In 1961 alone, some 393,000 working people spent their holidays at the rest-homes or sanatoria. For example, some 50 per cent of the employees of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory enjoyed their vacation at rest homes and sanatoria.

Working women of factories and offices are entitled to additional benefit. They are granted a maternity leave of 35 days before and 42 days after confinement with pay.

In our country all medical establishments treat the patients without charging anything. The state has built many hospitals and clinics and pays great concern to the people's health.

Besides, the state guarantees the livelihood of those who have no one to rely upon, and disabled workers.



One of the sitting rooms for the patients at the South Pyongan Provincial Hospital

All these measures are possible thanks to the country's stable economic basis.

Despite the hard circumstances the country faced in the post-war period, our people have built the foundation of an independent national economy in a spirit of self-reliance and over-

coming all difficulties and hardships; and they have rapidly developed the country's economy while unfolding the struggle against U.S. imperialism, preserving firm unity among themselves. As a result, these measures are being effected successfully in our country.

### FARM MECHANIZATION STEPPED UP

In 1962, in our country 15,700 tractors, numerous lorries, and rice-harvesters and seeders worked on the fields.

This year our farm machine factories, it is planned, will send the country's co-op farms 89 kinds of up-to-date farm machines

in addition to more than 2,000 tractors and 1,750 lorries. This year the number of tractors per 100 jungbo of field will be 0.82. It was 0.78 in 1962.

As farm mechanization has been stepped up, harvest is steadily increasing: grain harvest in 1960 was 3,803,000 tons, but in 1962 the figure jumped to 5 million tons.



# *Whenever I Listen to the Internationale*

KIM BYUNG SHIK

In the winter of 1939 and the following spring, for more than five months, I was in the forest of Hungshihlaze in Antu county. I was there to take care of the wounded and the sick.

There were five of them, including a soldier with a bullet wound and a company political instructor, and their health was very poor.

In our group there were also Old Wang who was responsible for the group, and Kim Sook Ja, an eighteen-year-old girl who was in charge of nursing and cooking. Then there was Kwang Jai, a boy of the same age with me. I was then sixteen years old.

When our unit left the place on an expedition, we had been promised that a messenger would be sent to us in two months.

The promised two months had passed. And then another month! Spring was already in the air and in sunny places snow was beginning to melt. Yet there was no word from the unit.

In the meantime, our patients gradually improved.

But we had long before run out of provisions. We somehow managed to live on grass gruel. In the end, it was hard to tell the sick from those who were there to take care of the sick, because the latter had been much emaciated, too.

Sometimes we all felt gloomy because of the long severance of contact with the unit. But Sook Ja was different. She was always cheerful, helping the sick. And she loved to sing the Internationale.

We all liked the Internationale. The song always gave us fresh strength, and whenever Sook Ja started singing, we used to join her.

But those were very restless days for us, as we waited impatiently for news from the unit. We all thought:

Suppose, there would be no news from the unit. Then, what? No, it cannot be. There must be a good reason why the unit cannot send us a messenger. They are more concerned about us



than we think. We shall hear from them without fail.

Despite flickering moments of gloom our firm faith was never shaken. And we waited, waited, and waited. At last, after several months a messenger came to us! Our joy knew no bounds when the contact was reestablished with the unit.

Losing no time we made preparations for departure. According to the messenger, the whole unit would gather at a secret camp in Huatien county by the river Sungari and then move to another secret camp base. We had to arrive at our destination in time, and therefore had to set out as early as possible.

But there were two patients whose wounds were not yet healed completely. And we knew we would face many difficulties as we had to cover many kilometres over pathless, steep mountains with the patients who still needed care. On top of this, we who were to take care of them were inexperienced and young, and had become partisan members only a short while ago.

Our march was very slow-going.

On the first day we were forced to encamp after we had barely covered twelve kilometres.

On the next day, too, we only managed about twelve kilometres. But from the third day, our pace became still slower, covering only ten kilometres. The fifth day the distance was reduced to less than eight kilometres.

Before one week passed the political instructor's wounded leg began swelling again. The other two patients who were not fully recovered were having a bad time of it, too. We helped them, and they inched forward with a super-human effort, gritting their teeth.

We were forced to rest half a day for every three days and a whole day for every five days. There were days when we hardly covered four kilometres. We carried the knapsacks of the patients and took care of them all the way. We too were utterly exhausted and had difficulty even in keeping ourselves going.

It took us some twenty days to cover half the distance.

Gradually the patients began to fall behind. Once one of them rolled down a steep incline. He tried to climb up, but half way up he sank down and could not move.

And one day the political instructor was walking in front of me, limping his wounded leg. He stumbled over a small stone and fell sideways, rolled down a steep incline. Everything happened

so suddenly. Hurriedly I slid down after him, and Old Wang came down, too.

The political instructor was lying at the foot of the incline groaning. He simply could not raise himself. When Old Wang and I picked him up, he bit his lip so hard to endure the pain that it was bleeding. The wound on his leg opened again and began bleeding.

The other patients sank heavily to the ground.

We were obliged to give up the day's march and build a camp-fire.

No sooner had we finished supper than all the men fell fast asleep.

I too fell asleep instantly.

I don't know how long I had slept but I woke to the sound of whispering voices around me.

"...I don't think we are moving fast enough. What would happen if the unit moves to another place before we get there? I think those who are able should go on first... We who cannot walk well will follow them later. What do you think?"

It was the political instructor's voice. He was saying this out of great anxiety about the slow march.

Then came the slow, harsh voice of Old Wang.

"I don't think you should trouble yourself about that. The unit may move, but they will take every measure to enable us to reach them. I'm sure of it. I don't think it is right for you to think this way. In your position you should not allow anyone to think that way."

No one spoke again and silence reigned for a while.

As I pictured the two persons who sat in such oppressive silence, I felt a lump in my throat. There was the political instructor who wanted to stay behind so as not to slow down the others. And Old Wang who wanted to take the wounded with at all costs. Their noble feelings touched me deeply.

We resumed the arduous march. It was literally a bloody struggle. When some one broke down from exhaustion, others helped him. And when there was no strength left for helping each other, we walked leaning on each other.

Ten more days passed. We came to a steep mountain pass. We had to climb up 12 kilometres and down some eight kilometres.

With knapsacks on our backs we crept forward making our way up the steep mountain. Sometimes we had to cross and recross the streams running through the valley. It would have been tough going even for a healthy person.



But we were utterly exhausted from the month-long arduous march. On top of it all, we had to help the wounded, too. Each step cost us a fearful effort. Before we had gone far we sank to the ground. Our throats were parching and we were gasping for breath. Finally, we decided to climb up some distance, put our packs down and come back for the patients. We practically crawled with the patients on our backs. By the time we had covered some 50 metres, we had to stop and sit down.

It was already near noon, and we had gone only two kilometres. At this rate it would take three days or more to reach the top.

As we took lunch, we healthy ones talked about what to do. We decided that it would be better for us to first carry our loads to a place some two kilometres up the mountain, and then come back for the patients.

As we had just finished our discussion, a Chinese comrade who had a wound in his knee, came forward and said in a trembling voice:

"Comrades!"

We looked at him. He looked so serious.

"Yes? Is anything wrong?"

"I can walk no longer with my wounded leg. Please let the patients stay here a few days before we follow you."

"What are you saying?" Old Wang looked at him reprovingly.

"...I didn't want to say that, either. But I had to. I simply can not bear the thought that we are making your burdens heavier..." He was near tears and his half-formed words died on his lips.

He spoke so appealingly that the men around him sat silent as if their hearts were weighted down with lead.

"Comrade!" the political instructor who was sitting by him said grasping both his hands.

As the political instructor started to speak, I recalled what had happened some time ago. I guessed he would speak along the same line as the Chinese comrade did. After a pause the political instructor continued. And his words were quite contrary to what I had expected.

"Comrade! I too feel as you do. But we both think that way because we are weak. We must not draw back in face of difficulty. We must keep going. The unit is now anxiously waiting

for our arrival." His voice trembled as he spoke.

Just at that moment the singing of the familiar Internationale was heard down the mountain side. It was Sook Ja. She was on her way back from the stream where she had gone to fetch water. She was singing.

"....

Arise ye prisoners of starvation;  
Arise ye wretched of the earth.

....

"We want no condescending saviours  
To rule us from their judgement hall.  
We workers ask not for their saviours,  
Let us consult for all!"

This was the song we had heard and sung so many times. But at no time did this song move me as it did that time!

I forgot myself and joined her in singing. Then Old Wang, political instructor and all the patients, too, followed. We felt the singing gave us new strength.

We rose to our feet singing the song, and made ready to go.

Our patients, too, got up and moved forward step by step with the aid of a cane.

Around evening of the following day we managed at last to reach the summit of the mountain.

We shouted for joy even forgetting to mop our brows.

The mountain where our secret camp was, the mountain which we had so longed for, came into sight. Glistening in the sun, the blue water of the Sungari wended its way in the distance. The glittering current seemed to be welcoming us. It appeared as if our comrades were waving their hands there. There was no time to rest. Filled with boundless joy, we moved forward in the direction of the place where our secret camp was.

Thus, our march ended in the warm embrace of our comrades who rushed out to welcome us.

Whenever I hear the Internationale, I recall those inspiring days of the past. And with deep emotion, I picture Old Wang and other comrades who, despite such overwhelming odds, helped and lead each other so that no one might lag behind.

Today their noble spirit is clearly reflected in the heroic spirit of the Chullima riders who have risen up for socialist construction.



# CAN'T BARTER FREEDOM FOR "AID"

KIM JUNG WON

"Yankee No, Lanka Yes!"--this is the catchword of the Ceylonese people who are enjoying the support of the world people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

In recent years, as is generally known, the Ceylonese Government has taken a series of important measures to protect Ceylon's national interests and to restrict exploitation of the country's resources by foreign monopoly interests.

One of these measures was the Petroleum Company Act which the Ceylonese parliament passed in May 1961.

This act provided for taking over the facilities of foreign oil companies in Ceylon.

It is entirely within the competence of the Ceylonese Government, the government of a sovereign state, to adopt such measures.

But Washington made vicious schemes to prevent the Ceylonese Government from putting these measures into effect.

The U.S. government arrogantly demanded that the Ceylonese Government annul or amend its Petroleum Company Act. Washington tried everything to put the Ceylonese Government under its thumb. It threatened to stop the supply of U.S. flour to Ceylon.

When its demand was rejected, the U.S. government went the length of making the preposterous demand upon the Ceylonese Government for compensation to the U.S. oil companies not only for the properties taken over, but in compensation for "loss of potential business."

No threat and intimidation, however, could submit the sovereign people of Ceylon.

When the Ceylonese Government rejected the U.S. imperialists' demand, Washington on February 8 last announced its decision to suspend U.S. "aid" to Ceylon.

All this shows clearly that U.S. "aid" is nothing but a means of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and enslaving the recipient countries politically and economically.

The decision made by the Kennedy administration aroused the indignation of the broad public circles of Ceylon.

On February 8 the Ceylonese Government re-

leased a communique which read in part:

"If there is a lesson that the people of this country must draw from this experience, it is that they must in the main rely on their own endeavours and on their own resources to promote the economic development of the country."

Prime Minister of Ceylon Madame Bandaranaike declared at a public meeting that the fate of Ceylon was in the hands of the people. "We must not permit foreign powers to interfere with us," said the Prime Minister.

At another meeting, the Ceylonese Prime Minister said:

"Ceylon is not prepared to dance to the tune of the capitalist countries in order to obtain aid.

"We are not prepared to barter the freedom of our country for aid. We have resources in our country for development."

The firm stand taken by the Ceylonese Government has won the full support of the Ceylonese people.

Political parties and social organizations and the broad popular masses of Ceylon expressed their determination to resist to the last the economic pressure by the Kennedy administration, and they are stepping up the anti-American struggle.

Pieter Keuneman, M.P. and General Secretary of the C.C. of the Ceylonese Communist Party exposing and condemning in his speech the sinister design of the U.S. imperialists, said that the U.S. must realize that the Ceylonese people are not beggars and will not exchange their national dignity for a piece of bread or a cup of milk.

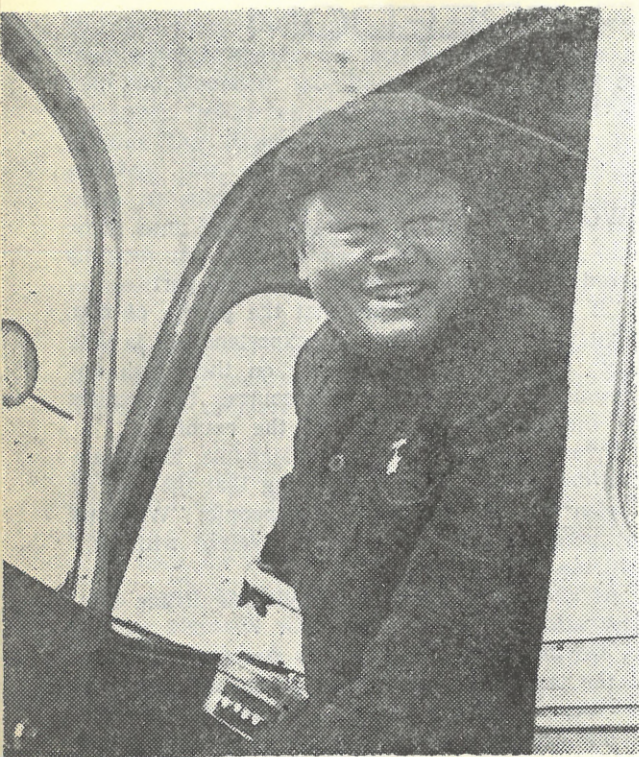
In its statement the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Ceylon declared that the threat by the U.S. could only be construed as a blackmail.

In all parts of Ceylon, mass demonstrations are being held against the economic pressure by the Kennedy administration which is bent on aggression and plunder.

On February 16, a mammoth anti-American demonstration was held in Colombo, capital of Ceylon, under the joint auspices of the Ceylonese Communist Party, the Lanka Sama Samaja Party.

(Continued on page 26.)





Driver Oh Hak Dong

# *I Envy No One*

## —A Visit to a Driver's Family—

Oh Hak Dong is a driver of the No. 1 Motor Bus Station in Pyongyang.

He is 56 this year, but he appears so robust and youthful that he does not look his years. Not a line is seen on his round face.

He is known as a man with a smiling face. Always smile is on his face, whether he is at the station, or at home. He even whistles when his bus slides on the well-paved boulevards of Pyongyang.

Oh Hak Dong is a father of eight children,

three boys and five girls. His eldest son, a university graduate, is a journalist, and the first girl is a Master of Sports of the country. The second and third girls, both university graduates, are teaching; one at a college and the other at a technical school. Then the two younger girls are studying at Kim Il Sung University. His second and the youngest boys are attending a technical and a middle school respectively. These two youngsters will go on to university soon. The wife of the eldest son is a doctor. She is a graduate of a medical college, and the husband of the first daughter is a university teacher.

He has been a driver for a long time. In terms of occupation there has been little change. But many changes have taken place in his life, in his family.

Under the genuine people's regime he and his family are enjoying a happy life.

One evening some time ago, this writer called at Oh Hak Dong's. Their flat had three rooms. I was welcomed by Mrs. Oh and led into a cozy, nicely furnished room. I talked a while with her, when there came a sonorous voice from the doorway.

Oh Hak Dong was home. He was carrying one of his grandsons in his arms. With his presence, the room looked small for his giant constitution.

"You are kind of late, today, aren't you?" said Mrs. Oh with a smile on her face when she greeted her husband. Her husband answered that he had been to the son's and daughter's houses on his way home. Looking at their father's smiling face, all family were beaming. When I remarked that there must be something good happened in the family, Mrs. Oh answered.

"No. Nothing particular. But it seems smiling is in the family.

Perhaps, they are after their father. I don't know!" Now the husband cut in. "What do you mean it is in the family? They smile not after me, but over the joyousness of life."

Everyone burst into laughter...

Oh Hak Dong began to tell me about his past—a bitter past!

"Life I enjoy today is something that I could not even dream about in the days under Japanese colonial rule and in South Korea..."

Oh Hak Dong was born in Ronsan, South



Choongchung Province, South Korea.

But, to support his large family he left the place with the family. He worked as a driver in many towns. Day in and day out he worked, often spending the night in the car. But things did not improve for them, and the children often went to bed with an empty stomach. Driven to despair, he took his family to Japan, then to China. But their life was as miserable as ever.

On August 15, 1945, Korea was liberated from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism. But in South Korea where the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops were stationed the people's living went from bad to worse. For some five years Oh Hak Dong had no job.

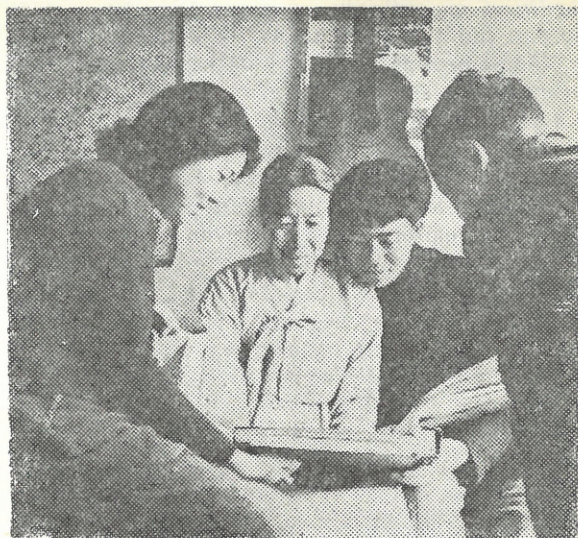
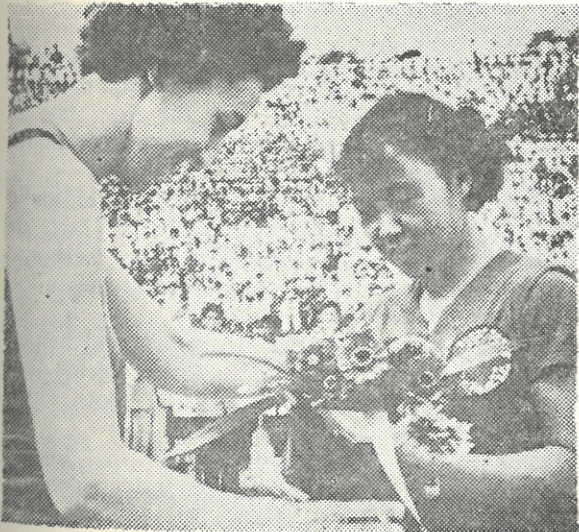
The sight of his starving children made his heart bleed. He said he even decided to kill himself three times. He climbed Mt. Bookak in Seoul to hang himself. Every time he attached a halter to a big pine tree, but he could not tighten the noose. He thought he was hearing his children cry.

He added that not until they were in the bosom of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, did he and his family come to lead a life worthy of human beings. His words were simple, but they were very moving.

Presently from the study were heard a violin and singing.

My host invited me to the study.

Oh Jung Sook and a German basketball player are exchanging presents at a Korean-German women's friendship match

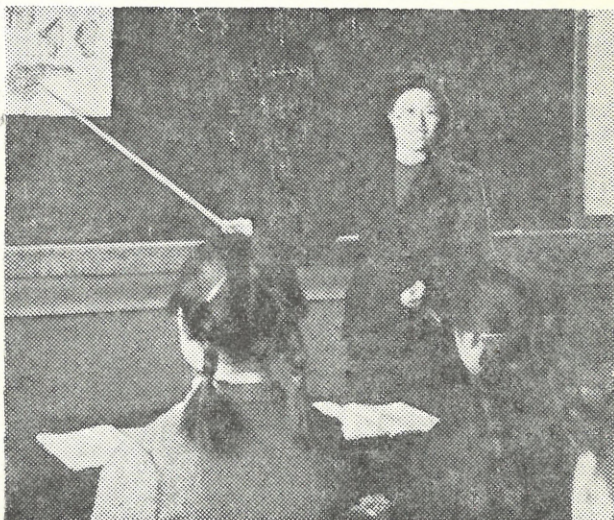


At his home: (from left) his daughter, his wife, the youngest son, and second son—the girl and second son are students at Kim Il Sung University

The room was walled almost with bookshelves. His second boy was playing a violin and his daughters were singing. Then the youngest was playing the role of a conductor.

"How do you think? This is my family, a

Oh Jung Kang is a teacher at the Pyongyang Higher Public Catering School





"family of an ordinary worker! I tell you, I envy no one and I wish no more!" said Oh.

Now it became clearer to me why this man was wearing an "eternal" smile on his face. He does not pay for the schooling of his sons and daughters. His girls in university receive even a considerable sum of stipend from the Government. Not only that. The children are supplied by the state with uniforms in summer and winter.

Oh Hak Dong himself gets a good wage every month, out of which he can save no small sum regularly. Besides, he, too, is supplied by the state with uniforms including a woolen overcoat and a fur cap in the winter.

Like the workers in other branches, the bus drivers of our country have an eight-hour workday. But the actual working hour is no more than 320 minutes.

"As you might know," Oh said, "drivers in South Korea are forced to work nearly 20 hours a day. Still worse, many of them are out of job and are wandering about the streets. What a deplorable lot they are bearing!"

As he spoke this, his usual smiling face suddenly became serious. Then he confessed that the happier his life becomes, the more he thinks of his friends and the workers who are suffering in South Korea. These were his concluding words:

"We must drive out from South Korea the U.S. aggressive troops and knock down the military fascist junta, the U.S. running dogs, and then reunify the country so that we can share our happy life with our compatriots in South Korea."

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(Continued from page 23.)

and the People's United Front.

Demonstrators marched carrying posters and shouting: "We don't want American Ambassador Willis," "Asia foundation, get out!" and "We reject U.S. imperialism."

The struggle of the Ceylonese people is a lofty struggle for smashing the outrageous schemes of the U.S. imperialist plunderers to interfere in Ceylon's internal affairs and for defending the sovereignty of the country and national interests.

This is why the struggle of the Ceylonese people is enjoying the warm support and sympathy of all the Asian people, the Korean people included, and the entire peace-loving people the world over.

The Ceylonese people will frustrate the vicious schemes of the enemy by fighting it to the end in close unity and achieve brilliant successes in the economic construction of their country relying on their own strength.

## YOUNG AGRONOMISTS

KIM JUNG WON

I N recent years, great successes were registered in carrying out the task of technical revolution in our countryside.

However, there still remains much to be done: soil amelioration, improvement of seeds, mechanization of field work.

Last year, the Sainal Co-operative Farm accumulated experiences to some extent in the growing of upland rice. Two agronomists, Go Dai Gyoon and Jang Se Gyoon, played a big role in this.

\* \* \*

It was on February 18, 1960, that the two agronomists met each other for the first time at the Sainal Co-op Farm, Shinchun County, South Hwanghai Province.

And it did not take them long to make friends with each other. As a matter of fact, on that very day, they told each other of their ambition to be in the van of the technical revolution in the countryside.

From then on, they studied together and helped each other, and solved many knotty problems that cropped up, such as readjustment of plots, right crop on right soil, etc.

Premier Kim Il Sung, during his visit to the Sainal Co-operative Farm, gave instructions on extensively cultivating upland rice in our coun-



## AT THE WORKERS' CLUB OF THE HEUNG- NAM FERTILIZER FACTORY

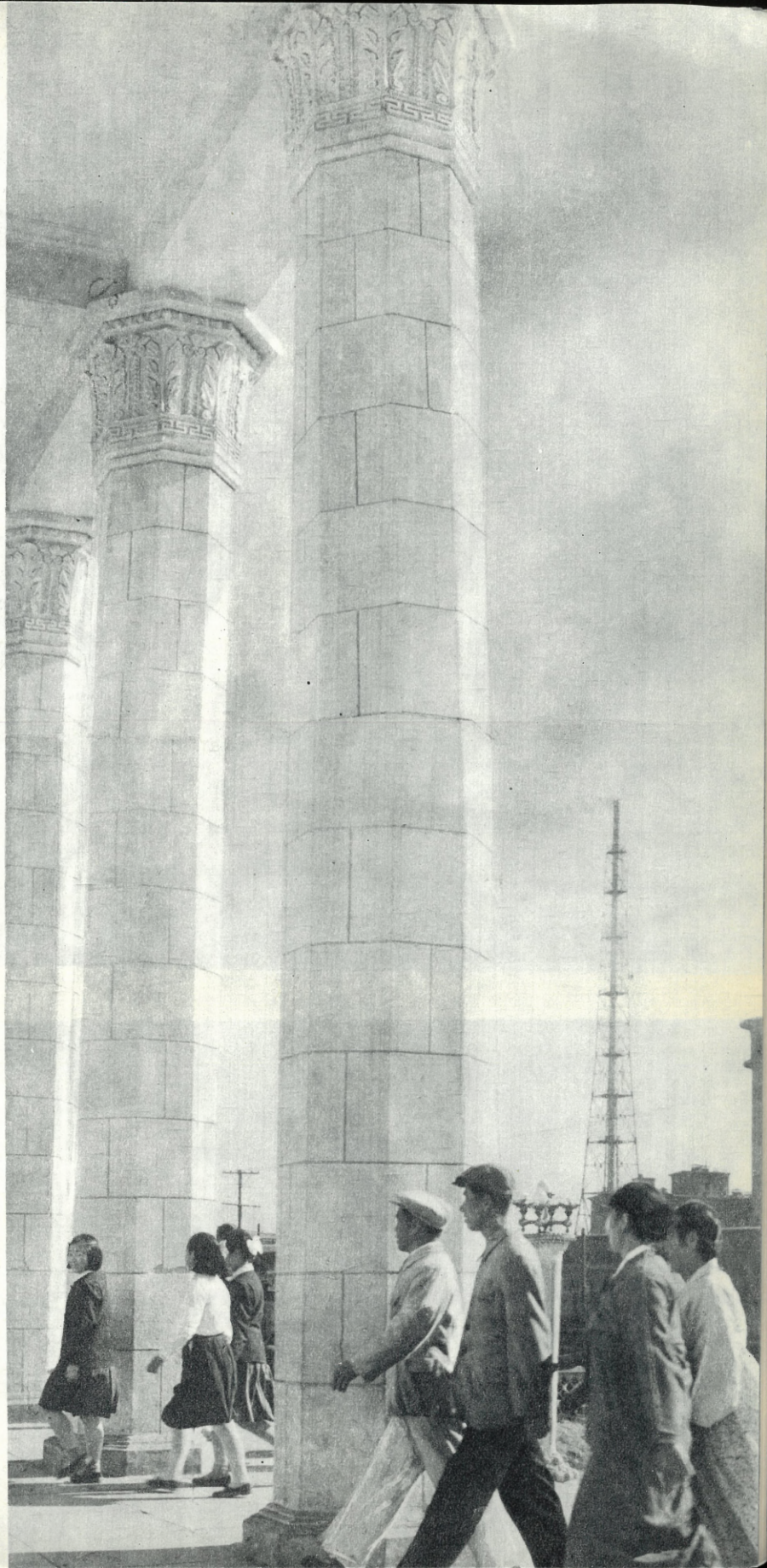
Workers' art circles are quite active at the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, and the workers' club is the centre of their activities. To name a few, there are music, dance, fine arts and drama circles. The factory workers are all Chullima riders in production and all good amateur artists.

At the factory club they give performances. Often they perform works they themselves created reflecting their life.

The art of our people is blooming in the midst of labour which promises a yet happier life and brighter future for the people of this land.

Photos:

1. Workers are streaming into the club
2. A folk instrument ensemble
3. "Hand-clapping Dance"
4. Fine arts circle members are having a session
5. Dance circle members are rehearsing
6. A sketch "Twigs"
7. The workers' light music orchestra

















try—a mountainous country—so that by 1964-1965 all the people in the North including the peasants in remote districts can live on rice.

One day, an open meeting of the ri Party was held to discuss the question of implementing the Premier's instructions.

The two agronomists did not go home even after the meeting, but, till late into the night, they talked about what to do.

The young people of the co-op farm offered to help them. In the meantime, a plan was drawn up at the creative initiative of many. Go Dai Gyoon and Jang Se Gyoon started working. But not a few people shook their heads disapprovingly.

The reason was: the soil there is clayey and is not suitable for upland rice, and because it is very windy in this district it will fall down and will not ripen.

Under these circumstances, it had to be proved by deeds, not by words, that the cultivation of upland rice was possible.

The most important question in growing upland rice is the selection of seeds.

The two agronomists called on the co-op farmers who lived long in this area to learn what they thought of upland rice.

Co-op farmer Kim Sun Myung, now well over sixty, told them that in olden days this area had been sown to upland rice and added that "Hando Ryookdo" and "Aisun No.1" would be the seeds suitable for the region. Then another co-op farmer Li Seung Hyun said that "Sindo" and "Nongrim No.12" were also good. Their advices were very helpful.

The two agronomists got six kinds of upland rice seeds including "Aisun No.1" from various localities and threw themselves into studying them. They made a good deal of experiments in germination, but the results were short of their expectations. They had a trying time of it. They wanted to find out what was the cause for their failure.

As the sowing season drew nearer and the germination was still unsatisfactory, they studied how the seed grains had been kept.

They found out that the upland rice seeds had had too much moisture since they were stored mostly in the barns or underground.

Now they sunned the seeds for two or three days and again tried germinal experiments; and the result was very satisfactory.

The two agronomists went out to the experimental plot taking a few co-op farmers with them. They ploughed the plot and sowed. Then they

well tended the field, weeding and fertilizing.

Their efforts were well rewarded. In early autumn a sea of golden waves of upland rice stretched on the experimental plot. And the yield was most gratifying.

Eventually, the young agronomists arrived at the conclusion, through the scientific analysis and experiences, that seed "Aisun No.1" was most suitable.

Its stalks are healthy with a height of 98 cm. on the average, and it not only can withstand a strong wind, but also ripens early with many grains. It also can resist blights.

From that time on, the co-op farmers came to have a correct understanding of upland rice. They learned that upland rice was the most high-yielding among dry land crops and, its cultivation could enable them to mechanize all field work—sowing, weeding, harvesting, etc. And they also understood that by growing upland rice they could save much labour, and, at the same time, free themselves from arduous toil. They rolled up their sleeves and actively took part in the work of selecting right soil for the extensive cultivation of upland rice. The agronomists did everything to help them find right soil. Sangeun, Joongeun and Haeun areas were found most suitable. And irrigation facilities had been set up already in those areas.

In this way, in 1962, at the Sainal Co-op Farm, 35 jungbo of fields were sown to upland rice and the co-op farmers gathered 1.5 tons more of grain from each jungbo on the average than the previous years.

In August 1962, Premier Kim Il Sung again visited this co-op farm. He congratulated the co-op farmers on their success in growing upland rice. Then Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the concrete plan that the country must expand the acreage sown to upland rice to 300,000 jungbo in 1964.

Having gained confidence in raising upland rice and upholding the honour of being given instructions by Premier Kim Il Sung who had visited their co-op farm several times, members of this co-op farm this year have set the target of cultivating upland rice on the fields of 150 jungbo and of mechanizing more than 95 per cent of their farm work.

Now, all the co-op farms throughout the country, following the example of the Sainal Co-op Farm, are working to cultivate upland rice on a big scale and produce more than 3,000,000 tons of rice (300 kg. per head of the population), upland rice included, next year.





Oh Ryong Sup

I N our country everybody is given a chance to study, and there are many families, all of whose members are students, engineers or technicians.

The family of Oh Ryong Sup, the peasant of the Sinheung Co-operative Farm in Nampo City, is a case in point. There are eight in his family, six of them being either engineers or technicians.

However, until the country's liberation on August 15, 1945 Uncle Oh was not in a position to send his children to school. To be sure, he made two sons start primary school. But the poverty-stricken family could not pay tuition. At length the boys had to leave school.

But today his family's circumstances have gone through a complete change.

After liberation his family came to live and work in comfort freed from all cares under the

## A Family of Technicians

Oh Soo Chang, the eldest son  
(right)



Oh Soo Ryul, third son (centre)





people's power. And a broad avenue to learning was opened for them.

His eldest son Soo Chang is a college graduate. He is now teaching at the Nampo Higher Gardening School. The second son is a teacher at the Sunchun Higher Agricultural School, the third son is with the livestock-breeding centre, the fourth is working in an orchard. They are all agro-technicians and taking correspondence course of the Pyongyang Agricultural College. His second daughter Eui Bin, a graduate of the Hamheung Chemical Industry College, is an engineer and now she is working at the Ryongsung Meat Processing Factory. The youngest daughter finished the correspondence course of the higher agricultural school while working at a co-operative farm. Now she is an agronomist and is taking the correspondence course of the Pyongyang Agricultural College.

How much money did the family have to spend to send these children to school? If Oh Ryong Sup had to pay all the school expenses out of his pocket, even his earnings of the past several years

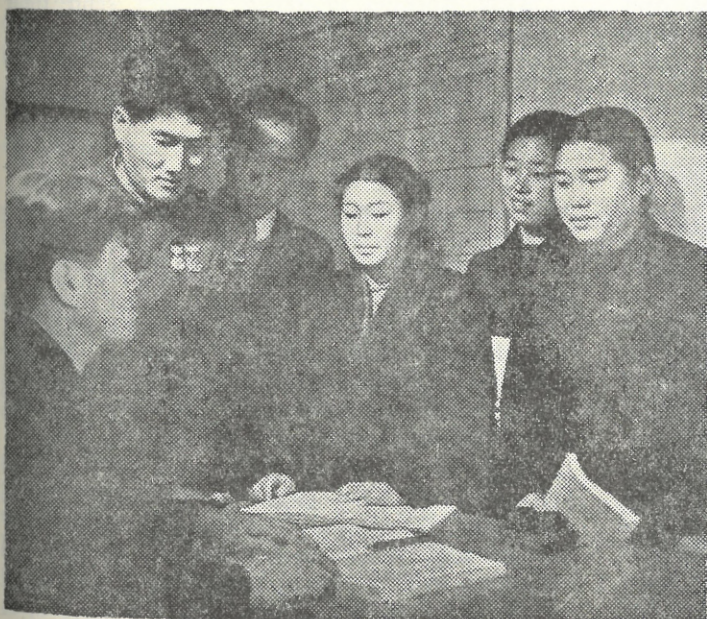
put together would not be enough for one year's tuition.

But in our country everybody goes to school without paying anything.

His second daughter, a graduate of the Hamheung Chemical Industry College, and the fourth son, a graduate of the higher gardening school, were not only given state stipend, but also uniforms free of charge according to seasons. Then the children who are now taking the correspondence course do not need to pay anything either. More, they are given text books and other materials needed for the correspondence course, and when they take class work twice a year all expenses are paid by the state.

The children are not the only ones who are studying in this family. Uncle Oh, a man of 61, also shares his experiences with his children and learns theoretical questions from them. He has many years of farming experience. Last year he passed six subjects in the qualification examination for agronomist. He too will soon be an agronomist when he passes the remaining two subjects.

Oh Hwa Sook, the youngest daughter (first from right)



Oh Eui Bin, second daughter (left)





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# In the Homeland

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SONG DUK SUNG

Worker, Pyongyang Communicating  
Machine Repair Factory

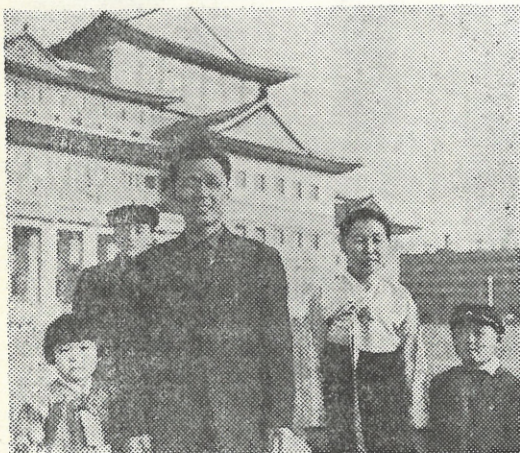
Three years have already passed since my return to the fatherland from Japan on the first repatriation ship.

Returning to the fatherland I thought of many things. I had been in Japan for thirty years. I was leaving that alien land with bitter memories of a miserable life there—life of humiliation and back-breaking toil that the Koreans in Japan were leading. Looking back on my life in Japan was like recalling some sort of a nightmare.

The fatherland welcomed me. A handsomely furnished home was waiting for us. A job, too! I began to work at Pyongyang Communicating Machine Repair Factory.

On the first day of my work at the machine shop—I still remember the cheerful young lathe-turners who greeted me—the first thing which attracted my eyes was a slogan bearing the words "Labour Safety" pasted on the white wall. And the well-polished automatic lathes merrily hum-

He and his family on a little walk



med. Then shavings ceaselessly flew out as the machine-tools revolved at a high speed and fine smoke curled upward from the edge of a tool. What unfurled before my eyes made me recall the days of my miserable life that I had had.

This happened years ago.

One day I was working with a rattling machine. It did not have even a safety-cover. Several workers were working in a poorly-lit room. By accident, my hand was caught in the machine.

I had started work at 13, and had been working for the factory owner for ten years. But when I had a disabled hand, he didn't pay me full wages and showed no concern for my life. In the end I was thrown out of work.

After that I walked from factory to factory in the hope of finding a job for one year.

Of course, I was evicted from the room that I rent, for I couldn't pay the rent. I had often spent the night on a park bench or under a bridge with empty stomach.

All this is an episode in the miserable life that I was forced to lead in my youth of twenty-five.

Once I am in the bosom of the fatherland, I see quite different things. Today the workers are living in the modern apartment buildings and their children are going to school without paying anything. They receive free medical treatment and when they are hospitalized the state pays all the expenses.

I have come to realize that the more the workers produce, the more bountiful their life becomes. And they are leading a cultural life.

Many Koreans in Japan couldn't send their children to school due to poverty and discrimination. And it was difficult for the school graduates to get a job. Big companies did not take Koreans even as workers.

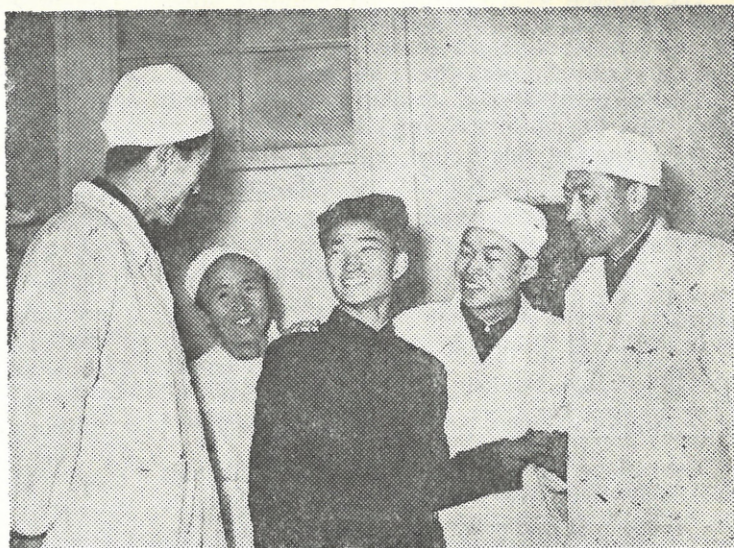
Though I had worked in Japan in the field of machine-building for a long time, I had never made any new tools. But here in the fatherland, from the first day I felt like working more. I wanted to make something new to make the work easier.

I decided to make a new tool. An engineer helped me much. He drew a design for me, and gave me technical advices. Then he helped me introduce it in production. In this way, last year alone I devised more than 30 items of tools.

In two years or so after my return home, I came out with more than 70 items of devices. In the fatherland I saw the Party members taking the lead in difficult tasks, helping each other, and playing a leading role in everything. And I made up my mind to follow them.



# A THOUSAND VENGEANCE ON THE ENEMY



Kim Chang Min with members of the Twice  
Chullima Orthopaedic Surgery of the Chullima  
Hamheung Medical College Hospital

Silence reigned in the orthopaedic surgery of the Hamheung Medical College Hospital when preparations for operation were over.

Tense moments passed .... All eyes were on the operating table. Presently the patient on the table, a young man, began to count following the surgeon.

"One, two..." Gradually the patient's voice became feeble.

Evidently chloroform began to work. Suddenly the patient uttered in a faltering voice: "Father, fire, fire. The devils, the Yanks...."

The surgeon and nurses all felt as if something like an electric current were piercing their bones.

The surgeon closed his eyes, apparently trying to calm himself down.

But, before his eyes flashed a snow-clad rugged mountain lane dotted with blood stains. And an image of blood-stained boy climbing the snow-clad mountain... The surgeon shook himself free from this reflection, and opened his eyes.

Before him was not a boy struggling his way through the snow but a young man on the operating table, Kim Chang Min—a third-year student of the Pyongyang Light Industry Institute.

"Vengeance on the enemy who had crippled him!"

At 35, for the first time in my life, with the help of my fellow-workers, I learned to read and write the Korean language at a working people's school. Particularly, with the private coaching of the vice-chairman of the factory Party committee, I diligently studied to read newspapers and books. Thus I came to bear the honour of becoming a member of the Workers' Party of Korea and won the official commendation from the state.

Not only that. For the first time in my life I took part in electing the people's power. As a citizen I exercised my right.

My wife works at the Pyongyang Beer Factory, our two sons are in school, then the youngest, a girl, goes to kindergarten. My first son who is to graduate from a middle school this year is

saying he would go to the art school. At first I was against the idea, because I had lived in a capitalist country for a long time and knew what art meant over there. But I have realized that in the fatherland everything—art or technique—serves the people. In our country there exists every condition for everyone to develop oneself. I am no more against his wish. My second son Myung Jin is a very inquisitive boy, so I think he should major in physics in the future. I want to see my youngest daughter who is still at kindergarten become a fine doctor.

I take a great pride in being a citizen of the D.P.R.K. and leading a worthwhile life, and my heart is filled with a resolve to work more and better.



The surgeon went close to the operating table. Beads of sweat stood on his brow.

\* \* \*

"Bullets went through the hip joint." This was what Kim Chang Min's case history said.

On account of this wound telling of the crimes of human butchers, Kim Chang Min had been crippled for thirteen years since he was eleven. But soon the lad was to walk again on his feet.

This story goes back to 1950 when the U.S. imperialists launched a war of aggression in Korea.

In a village at the foot of Mt. Maibong, Palchang-ri village, Daidong county in South Pyungan Province, not far from Pyongyang, there lived a diligent peasant, Kim Sung Doo.

The villagers called him Man of Five Blessings because he had five sons and, moreover, because his living had radically improved following the country's liberation.

Life had been very difficult for his family in the pre-liberation days. His wife died young from hard life. Kim Sung Doo had worked, now as a hired hand, then as a tenant farmer, bringing up his five children. To the village people his name had been a synonym of poverty and hunger.

The country's liberation spelled great changes in his life. He was given land as a result of the land reform. He built a house and was leading a good life. Three of his sons had become good workers in the village, the fourth son was receiving university education, and the youngest boy Chang Min was attending a primary school.

When people called him Man of Five Blessings, Kim Sung Doo would say: "Why only five blessings? I don't have worries about food and clothing. I was an illiterate in my youth. But now I'm the father of a university student. I'm full of blessings. I'm better off than landlords of the past."

A terrible disaster befell this happy family. The U.S. imperialists launched a war of aggression in Korea and invaded the North. On the evening of October 13, 1950, American brutes fell to murdering people in the village at the foot of Mt. Maibong. A gang of American soldiers brandishing guns broke into the home of Kim Sung Doo. The Americans growled:

"We hear you are an activist of the village. You, rascal! So you are having a good life on the land given to you."

The enemy demolished the household furnishings and beat him ruthlessly.

"I'm an activist, so what? You, devils..."

Kim Sung Doo rose up shouting and his sons

followed suit. The enemy stepped back and fired...

Little Chang Min was so terrified that he could not understand what had happened.

His father sank to the floor and his elder brother Chang Ha who had jumped on the enemy, too, fell on the threshold.

Chang Min noticed flames were flaring up outside. Ominous fear struck Chang Min. Anxious about the safety of his second eldest brother Chang Uk who had been sick and lying in the air-raid shelter in the front yard, Chang Min went outside, crawling. But he stopped short. The enemy has stuffed the entrance to the air-raid shelter with straw and set fire to it.

"Chang Uk!" Little Chang Min rushed out, calling his brother.

One of the American soldiers blocked his way and kicked him; then another American hit him with rifle butt. Little Chang Min sank to the ground, unconscious. The blood-thirsty devils, not satisfied yet, fired guns at the boy and bullets penetrated the boy's hip.

The enemy stormed through the village all night, murdering innocent villagers.

Not until dawn next day did the boy regain consciousness. Surroundings were wrapped in twilight. Not a single soul was to be seen around and goods were scattered about. The boy came to realize he was still lying on the yard. He looked towards the air-raid shelter, only to find a heap of ashes and a streak of thin smoke curling up from it.

Things had changed overnight. Now he was left all alone. He wanted to rise but the feet did not obey him. And he felt a severe pain all over him. But he told himself:

"I must live, must live and take vengeance on the enemy."

The boy, struggling with pain, inched his way, crawling. He headed north where, he believed, he would meet the soldiers of the People's Army.

The enemy thought that Chang Min, wounded in the hip, would sooner of later be frozen to death or die from hunger.

But they were mistaken, he did not die.

Dawn next day found the boy climbing a mountain, crawling. All his finger nails were gone and the knees were bleeding badly. But, when he got to the summit, he saw the first rays of the morning sun.

His father was no longer with him. No longer with him were also his brothers who used to tell him about the valiant struggle of the anti-Japanese partisans.

But the boy was not to be forsaken. He was



amid the people fighting the enemy behind the enemy line.

A woman passer-by on the mountain pass noticed the boy and carried him on her back all the way down the hill. Then an elderly man gave him a ride on his cart and, under cover of night, took him north.

Many a field the boy crossed and one mountain after another he went over for days and days. And Chang Min's efforts were not in vain. He met a unit of the People's Army moving southward. Chang Min told the People's Army soldiers with tears of what had happened to his family. The boy's tale stirred up the soldiers' enmity against the enemy.

The armymen took the boy with them, and they kept moving southward. Before long the fire of revenge befell the ferocious enemy who had run riot in the villages at the foot of Mt. Maibong. The People's Army cleared the villages of the enemy who had been perpetrating every conceivable crime.

On the day of the liberation of his home village Chang Min visited the graves of his father and brothers. He wept himself out over the graves, and vowed that he would take vengeance upon the enemy.

This happened thirteen years ago.

The boy grew up under the warm care of tens of thousands of fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters.

He has been studying applied fine arts at the Pyongyang Light Industry Institute since 1960.

"The sky is clear and I am happy,

The accordion tunes merry song.

I love my country immensely.

where people live in harmony.

Our father—Marshal Kim Il Sung,

Our home—the bosom of the Party.

We are all real brothers,

We have nothing to envy."

Chang Min recalls what happened in his childhood whenever he sings this song. He feels the warm affection of Premier Kim Il Sung who, like the real father, shows deep concern for war orphans whose parents were killed by the enemy.

Many dear images flashed across Chang Min's mind when he sings this song: the chairman of the Ri People's Committee who had looked after him; the gentle hearts of the village who had clad and fed him; the teachers and friends to whom he owed much when studying at the school for children of martyrs in Kangsu; the fellow students at the Institute who spare no efforts to

help him; the cooks who bring him meals.

He knows all these are noble-hearted people of the Chullima era, and feels immensely happy to live in the era of the Workers' Party. He tells himself; I have nothing to envy!

Yet, his physical condition improved little. He could hardly walk even on crutches, and very often an acute pain attacked him.

This happened last spring when he was in the Jooeul Sanatorium.

He received an unexpected letter. It was from the medical affairs department of the Public Health Ministry.

Wondering what letter it would be, Chang Min opened the envelope and read the following:

"Comrade Chang Min,

How do you feel these days? We all wish you speedy recovery. The ministry has followed with keen interest the effect of the treatment you have received at the Red Cross Hospital. We have many a time put our heads together to explore a radical measure for treatment. At the recent meeting of directors of hospitals, your case was discussed and a decision was taken to treat you at the Chullima Hospital of the Hamheung Medical College. The hospital specializes in orthopaedy. Arrangements for your hospitalization will shortly be made."

The letter was signed by the responsible official of the medical affairs department.

"What a deep concern...." warm tears welled in Chang Min's eyes.

He was sent to the hospital of the Hamheung Medical College.

Chang Min's case was proved to be more serious than expected. He had the hip joints shot through and the glenoid cavity was completely smashed. And operation would involve many difficulties.

The director of the hospital, Hero of Labour Li Yung Koo, told surgeons and nurses: "We can't fall back. This is not a mere surgical operation. We will be taking vengeance on the enemy by bringing him on his feet again. Let's do our best to find ways and means of curing him..."

Months passed since the first operation. Chang Min became able to rise on his feet and stand erect. One leg restored its function.

Overwhelmed with joy he could not sleep that night. He scribbled down in his diary:

".... The enemy tried to kill me, smashing my two legs. But I did not die. In the warm embrace of the people I have revived. I've become able to rise to feet today, and tomorrow I shall be running about.... I will fight and fight until we make a clean sweep of the U.S. imperialist aggressors."



# WASHINGTON'S PLOT

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Heui clique are now scheming all the more frenziedly for maintaining and strengthening the military fascist rule in South Korea.

During March the U.S. imperialists had held a series of secret talks with the Pak Jung Heui gang. The net result was the "statement" that the Pak Jung Heui clique was made to announce calling for a prolongation of the military rule in South Korea. With the release of the statement, the so-called "law on the temporary measures for emergency" was also made public. Under the strength of the "law", all political activities, assembly and demonstrations are forbidden, and speech and the press will be suppressed more than ever.

It was only yesterday that the U.S. imperialists clamoured for "the return to civilian government" and "the restoration of democracy". But no more. They cast off the masks and have come out openly for the indefinite prolongation of the military fascist regime.

After the military coup d'etat in South Korea the political and economic crisis only worsened due to the fascist terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their outrageous pillage. And the people's resentment against the military rule intensified.

Under the circumstances, the U.S. imperialists, under the label of "return to civilian government", attempted to put another farce on the stage. They were to make the military elements take off the military uniform and don civilian clothes. All this was for continuing their colonial domination over South Korea.

However, their game was not too difficult to be seen through. As the South Korean people's opposition mounted, the U.S. imperialists had to find a way out. On February 18, again Pak Jung Heui was directed to release a statement expressing his unwillingness to participate in the "civilian administration."

But things did not improve for them. On the contrary, they further worsened.

The shortage of funds and marketing difficulties were aggravated. As a result, one enterprise after another went bankrupt, production was paralyzed, and the unemployed increased in number.

On top of it, the economic bankruptcy and social chaos in South Korea are skyrocketing prices. Then the worst crop failure in fifty years has brought about a rice famine in all areas of South Korea—rural villages, cities, and mining regions. At present the South Korean people face an unprecedented mass starvation.

As days go by, the South Korean people's hatred and indignation at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Heui clique are soaring. Even in the puppet army itself unrest and dissatisfaction are mounting.

Now South Korea is in a critical situation, on the eve of explosion.

Things are so tense in South Korea that the U.S. imperialists stopped their glib talk about the "return to civilian government" and the "measures for managing the situation." Now they are working madly to prolong their colonial rule by hook or by crook.

The new scheme of the U.S. imperialists for the "prolonging of the military administration", however, only shows that the political and economic crisis has reached a climax and the colonial rule is facing a total collapse. Moreover, it reveals once again how vicious and crafty the Yankee imperialists are, and that they stop at nothing if it is fit for their aggressive end.

Today the whole world is seeing clearly what the U.S. imperialists were really after when they made their stooges utter the words "civilian administration" and others.

In fact, on the one hand, the U.S. imperialists had long tried to pull the wool over the eyes of the public by giving a cue to Pak Jung Heui, a traitor, to make an announcement to the effect that he would not be in the "civilian administration" under certain conditions, and on the other,



they were busy working out various cunning schemes for the perpetuation of military dictatorship.

Thus, Pak Jung Heui and his cohorts under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, did all they could do for their prolonged seizure of power. Pak Jung Heui and his gang made a wholesale arrest of opposing elements in the military regime, then ordered their followers in the puppet army to hold demonstrations of officers, and to distribute hand bills. All this was done in their rabid attempt to cook up pretexts for the extension of the military rule.

In the meantime the U.S. ambassador in Seoul, and "the Commander of the U.N. Forces" that occupy South Korea had a number of secret talks with the Pak Jung Heui clique.

It is too clear that all this was designed in their scheme for prolonging the military fascist regime indefinitely.

Yet, even today when their scheme has been exposed completely, the U.S. imperialists are foolishly attempting to put up another show to give a longer lease to the life of the military regime.

Now, at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Heui clique are making a noise: a "referendum" will be held to ask the people on the "prolongation of military regime", a "non-affiliated advisory organ" and a "research centre for civilian administration" will be set up for the "restoration of stability in society and security of the people's living."

Now all political activities which were nominally allowed are completely forbidden; all speeches and the press of political colour are condemned; and military trials are being stepped up. In short, all political freedom and elementary democratic rights are wiped out. How can there be, then, any semblance of "referendum"?

It is too ludicrous to mention an "advisory organ" in South Korea where the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, the military fascist clique, are brandishing guns.

This farce of theirs can never deceive the South Korean people who have been made to go through all kinds of hardships under the colonial regime of the U.S. aggressors and who know the evil mind of the U.S. aggressors.

Owing to the criminal schemes of U.S. imperialism for prolonging the military terrorist regime, a new grave situation has been created in South Korea. And the dark clouds of ever more heinous

military fascism are hovering over the heads of the South Korean people.

From the past experiences, it is obvious, if the brutal military regime of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Heui clique is allowed to stay on any longer, a more miserable situation will be created in South Korea and the people be forced to a more wretched life devoid of all political rights. Only starvation and poverty under the fury of the military robbers will be the people's lot.

It is not fortuitous that South Korean public figures should raise their voice deploring the future of the nation when Pak Jung Heui made the statement.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming not only to prolong the military fascist regime indefinitely to prop up their tottering colonial rule in South Korea, but to bring the "South Korea-Japan talks" to an early conclusion and link the Ikeda clique of Japan with the Pak Jung Heui gang to pave the way for the Japanese militarist aggressive forces to penetrate into South Korea broadly.

Recently, U.S. Secretary of State, Rusk, after receiving a report from the Japanese ambassador in Washington on "the question of South Korea-Japan talks," ordered that the talks be actively advanced. In the meantime, in Tokyo Japanese Premier Ikeda said that the South Korean military regime should not hurry with the question of restoring civilian rule in South Korea. He also clamoured that the "South Korea-Japan talks" should be brought to an end while Pak Jung Heui holds power, because he was "the most suitable party to such talks."

All this shows that all the schemes were hatched by the Yankee imperialists.

The machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Heui clique show that they are thrown into the mire and their anti-popular regime is on the verge of total collapse.

Today no one can be indifferent to the events in South Korea.

As the April 19 Uprising showed, if the people unite and fight, any bulwark of the fascists can be brought down.

The South Korean people who have risen up in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle for the reunification and independence of the fatherland will surely frustrate the heinous machination of the enemy to prolong the fascist regime indefinitely.



# PEOPLE AT THE BOTTOM OF SOCIETY

## — Life of the South Korean Women —

On a street of Soojung-dong in the port city of Pusan a shabbily-clad young woman was imploring the passers-by in a tearful voice.

"Please, I'm for sale! I will sell myself for cash. I will sell myself, if I can rescue my ailing parents and relieve my young brothers and sisters from starvation..."

This is a story carried recently by the South Korean daily **Kookje Shinbo**.

The woman called Bai Kyung Ok was twenty-four years old and had ailing parents and five young brothers and sisters. Illness and hunger exhausted them all and they were laid up.

Bai Kyung Ok tried hard to find a job in vain. Wherever she turned, it was a blind alley and it was just like hitting her head against the wall. And in the end she made up her mind to offer herself for sale.

The deplorable plight of Bai Kyung Ok is not an exceptional case in South Korea. It is the common lot of the women in South Korea.

South Korea today is, in every sense of the words, a land of unemployment.

Even according to the doctored figures made public on November 2 last year by the military fascist clique, the number of the unemployed ran into 2,430,000. In addition, there are an army of the semi-unemployed, peasants wandering in cities after they quit their farmlands and the victims of natural calamities. They are all hunting a job in order to eke out their meagre living. And in South Korea, the blood banks are flourishing at the sacrifice of the starving blood-sellers. There are young people who want to sell their eyeballs to feed themselves. Then, family suicides are frequently reported. Such being the reality, it is out of the question for an ordinary woman to get a job.

Take the case of Li Hwa Ja whose story also appeared in the above-mentioned South Korean paper (April 1, 1962). She had a family of eleven and the whole family was on the borderline of starvation. To get something to eat for the starving family, she tried everything to find a work. But all was in vain. Someone told her she could

be employed as a cook if she had no baby. So in the end she abandoned her 42-day-old baby at someone's doorstep.

But this was not an isolated case. On the contrary, the number of women who desert their babies is on the rise. More babies are abandoned at the rich men's front doors. Every year the foundling cases amount to over 10,000.

When the Yunse University put up an advertisement for girl receptionists, the number of applicants exceeded 200 times. All these facts eloquently tell how the South Korean women suffer from scarcity of employment and from the difficulty of living. Even those who are employed are constantly threatened with death from hunger and unbearable toil.

In South Korea male workers are paid one third of the minimum living expenses. But women get still less, half of what men get. Despite such starvation wages, the women are forced to work over 18 hours a day.

Recently students of Seoul University and Ewha Women's University made a survey on 213 girl bus conductors on the 26 bus routes in Seoul. According to the survey, the girls' ages were between 15 and 19, and 75.7 per cent of them were working over 18 hours a day and 20.2 per cent over 16 hours. Nevertheless, they earned 700-800 won a month at a maximum, which would buy them a few kilogrammes of rice. (South Korean paper **Donga Ilbo**, November 8, 1962.)

Even the students expressed their concern about the girl bus conductors, saying that the physical and mental burdens would affect the young conductors, the future mothers of the coming generation.

The South Korean woman workers are not provided with any protection against industrial diseases or accidents, to say nothing of paid maternity leave. Therefore, to hold on to the job, woman workers have to report to work with the baby on their back in a matter of a few days after the child-birth.

In South Korea, illness from hard labour and injury or any other conditions handicapping the



worker mean an immediate dismissal without giving any allowance.

In this respect the South Korean paper **Pusan Ilbo** wrote: "It is, of course, hard for a married woman to find a job. But, there are even stipulations that if the employer finds any condition with a worker that might impede work, say, if a girl is married, she should be dismissed."

Hard life, fear for dismissal and starvation are forcing the South Korean women to engage in unbearably hard work. Many even commit suicide. The suicide cases of Yang Jai Kyung who threw herself into the Han River in June last year (South Korean paper **Chosun Ilbo**, June 29, 1962) and of Jang Jung Im, a worker at the Hanil Pharmaceutical Factory, who destroyed herself leaving behind a note are well-known cases.

Yang Jai Kyung living in a rented room for three years tried to make both ends meet with her meager earnings. Very often she had to borrow from others. But things did not get better for her and she was more and more indebted. It was in June last year. She returned home with her thin pay envelope to find many creditors waiting for her in the room. She could not but give all the money she had brought. But the money hardly covered even the interest. Driven to despair she chose suicide.

Yet the South Korean military gang shut their eyes to the grim reality. Shocking as it is, they

pay no attention to the welfare of the people. Their only concern is how to serve the U.S. imperialist aggressors better. As U.S. magazine **Newsweek** said, the military rulers of South Korea are ready to do anything for U.S. soldiers. The Pak Jung Heui military clique, for example, are ensuring the U.S. occupationist troops the freedom of insulting the South Korean women.

The South Korean military clique are constructing, according to a recent report, a 4.5 million dollar amusement centre in a suburb of Seoul for the U.S. aggressive troops. They have established many red-light districts in different parts of South Korea (in Seoul alone there are 8) and 300,000-400,000 women are condemned to the humiliating life in these red-light districts. They are the victims of the dark reality of South Korea brought about by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists have not only plunged the South Korean people into the mire but are committing every vile crime in all parts of South Korea—murder, violence, lynching, burglary, rape, etc.

But the people's patience is coming to an end.

To get rid of the darkness and the lack of right and to live a worthwhile life as mothers and wives, the South Korean women are waging a strenuous struggle for the reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves. They demand, above all, the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea.

## Figures Tell

ACCORDING to the South Korean paper **Sanup Kyungje Shinmoon**, the monthly income of a worker employed in the rubber goods industry in South Korea averages some 2,900 won.

But the minimum monthly living expense for a family of five or six is on an average 6,300 won: 2,670 won for food, 1,100 won for house rent and electricity and water rates, and 270 won for taxes and miscellaneous

levies. (The statistical figures of the South Korean "Bank of Korea.")

From the above one can see that, even without taking into consideration the money needed for clothing, fuel and the education of children, the worker's monthly earning is far less than the minimum requirement.

And the real wages are still lower than the figure.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist

clique, on the strength of the "decree on freezing wages," fixed the wage scale to that prevailed on the eve of the military coup. But during the past twelve months prices advanced 20 per cent.

Such being the case, the real income of the workers in the rubber goods industry will hardly exceed 2,300 won. Of this meagre sum, 1,370 won goes into the hands of the U.S. imperialists and the military clique as taxes, miscellaneous levies, house rent, electricity, water and other charges, leaving only 1,000 won for the worker. And 1,000 won will hardly buy a family of six food for a week.



Yet the workers in this branch are better off than those in other branches in South Korea.

Take the case of the workers in the Shingwang Glass Factory, for example. They are paid only 40 won a day, and even if they work a full month their wages are no more than 1,200 won.

But even such starvation wages are usually unpaid for months or for a whole year.

According to the data published recently by the Pak Jung Heui military clique, the wages withheld by the Hankook Rice Warehouse Co. in South Korea run into 100,030,000 won. This means that every employee of the company is not paid a total of over 60,000 won on an average or that he is working unpaid for one or two years.

In South Korea workers are

paid less than one-third of their minimum living expense, and that not regularly.

Such is the lot of those who hold a job. Then it is not difficult to imagine how the jobless or semi-unemployed fare. And there are millions of them!

No words other than "living hell" or "land of death" are appropriate for describing South Korea.

## SIDELIGHTS ON SOUTH KOREA

### EVIL LAWS COVER WHOLE LAND

In a year and a half, between May 16, 1961, when they staged the military coup, and the end of 1962, the Pak Jung Heui military regime issued heaps of evil laws and regulations—altogether 2,261.

This figure is nearly equal to the total number of laws the infamous Syngman Rhee clique had issued at random during its tenure of some 10 years.

Chained to all sorts of evil

laws and with special agents tracking everyone's heel like his own shadow, the land of South Korea is nothing but a big jail for the people.

According to a recent issue of the South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo*, the puppet police made no less than 1,580,261 arrests last year. It means that one out of every six to seven persons was locked up at one time or another, if the South Korean population is a little over 10 million excluding the minors as published by the puppet regime. In

this figure are not included the people who are arrested or jailed by the "central intelligence service," "special agents corps" and other repressive agencies.

### "THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR"

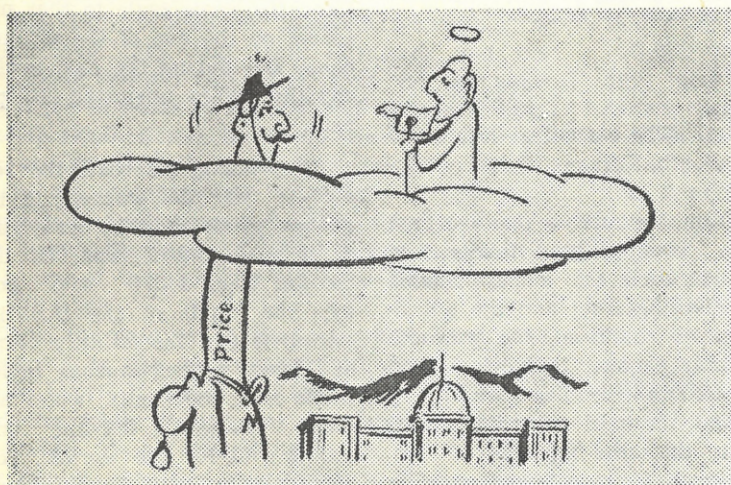
Every year the advent of the new school year in South Korea means pain and hardships for the students and their parents because of the exorbitant school expenses.

Things are still worse under the military regime. According to a report from South Korea, the Pak Jung Heui military fascist clique is seeking to squeeze some 4,500 million won from the students and their parents under various names: entrance fees, contributions, registration fees, money for the text-books, etc.

This sum is about half the sum appropriated for educational and cultural purposes in the military government's budget for 1963.

According to a South Korean radio broadcast, a new primary school pupil has to pay at least 4,000 won for various fees and for the text-books, a new high school student, more than 5,300 won.

This sum is much more than a month's earnings of the highest-paid workers. Average workers earn 1,000-2,000 won a



"It's really skyrocketing..."



month, so it is not too difficult to see what the sum of 4,000 won could mean to most of the people in South Korea.

South Korean youth deprived of the chance to learn and driven by despair nurse indignation at the cursed society. And the number of suicide cases among them keeps increasing.

## ON EMIGRATION

The U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Heui gang have long attributed the unemployment and poverty in South Korea to what they call "overpopulation." For some years they have been making much noise about "emigration." And they praised their plan for its "wisdom."

They used all honeyed words to trick the people. The people were coaxed to emigrate because there would be land and houses waiting for them. They might even become land-owners!

In December last year the first batch of emigrants, 17 families with 91 persons, sailed out to Brazil.

However, what the emigrants found in Brazil were quite contrary to the promises that the military gangsters had made. There were no cosy houses, nor fertile land. Only a house of detention was waiting for them. And the life they go through, according to foreign news reports, is misery itself—hunger, humiliation and insult.

To such deplorable situation the South Korean military regime is putting up all kinds of alibi: the people emigrated under contract or at an invitation, and the government has no responsibility for it. Or the matter is something that the government cannot interfere in.

In this way the South Korean military regime is exposing its true colours as the slave traders.



In front of the sculpture "Heroes of the Partizan Unit"

# *My Dream Has Come True* (contd.)

James Joseph DRESNOK

September 20, 1962

"Never say about natural beauty unless you've been to Mt. Myohyang." It's what I've felt in Mt. Myohyang.

Hundreds of peaks that you would call 8,400 peaks, rivers falling down from the heaven, caverns, rocks, valleys, and crystal streams—all these being harmonized, Mt. Myohyang has really the finest scenery.

They say there were once 360 Buddhist temples here. But the

U.S. army burnt them with bombing. It was a savageous act. To throw bombs on scenic spots or cultural relics is none other than a barbarous act. At the ruins of Bohyunsa temple, cornerstones of which remained only, I was indignant against the U.S. airmen and rascals who sent them.

It is already six days since I came to the rest home. Today I went to Sangwun-am with other workers enjoying their rest there.





Dresnok and Abshier visiting the Wunhwa  
Co-operative Farm

There were three, high waterfalls around Sangwun-am. It is beyond my power to describe the magnificent falls. A cameraman took photographs for me.

I've made acquaintance with many persons in this rest home. All the workers are kind to me and their cultural level is very high.

They say they enjoy 14 days every year free of charge in rest homes as this. At first I didn't believe it, but it was true. Workers have nothing to do with in the U.S.A. though it has rest homes too. Rest homes there are the pleasure places of the rich.

North Korea is an earthly paradise where the rights of labour and rest are guaranteed.

#### September 26, 1962

Got up early, and learned ten Korean words. Now I can write all Korean letters, but the question is to be able to speak the

language. I must learn ten words at least every day.

Today we were invited to the performance of the Korean artiste group that returned from the 8th World Youth and Student Festival held at Helsinki. We arrived at the Grand Theatre a little earlier than the time.

This Grand Theatre, with its beauty and scale, is one of the finest in the world. It is such a big theatre.

Of course I couldn't see all rooms numbering over 400. They say this is bigger than the Covent Garden Theatre of London or the Grand Opera Theatre of Paris.

Marble columns and walls, the flowery marble floors—all these were too clean and too luxurious to step on.

This Grand Theatre of modern balcony style has 2,301 seats facing to the stage as fan-ribs, and has not any disadvantageous seat. With this theatre alone I

could estimate the high level of Korean art.

A few days ago I had the opportunity to see the underground theatre in the heart of Moranbong Hill used in the wartime and I was moved very much.

Korea is a country of flourishing art! At 7 p.m. sharp the curtain rose. The first pro. was the group dance "An Earthly Paradise."

It was truly beautiful. No words of praise enough to tell my impression!

The costume, the setting, the melody, the rhythm and the expression of rich feeling—all these fascinated us.

Korea is a country of glorious art! It is quite natural that they won the praise as the highest peak of art in the world at the Helsinki Festival.

#### September 28, 1962

Autumn is here, already!

Birds of passage are training their speedy flight for their long journey to the South.

More than once I think of my old familiar faces. But, I expect the day when I would appear before them as a new type of man—a socialist. Till then, till American imperialism be overturned, I'll never be in America. Today we visited the Wunhwa co-operative farm of Soonan County, South Pyongan Province.

When we ran about an hour by car, we found several blocks of two-storey brick houses at the foot of a hill. It was the village of Wunhwa. At a glance, it was far from the figure of a farm village. But the flocks of sheep on the hillside and the golden waves of rice in the field evidently explained itself to be a farm village. It is unimaginable for peasants in America or South Korea to live in two-storey brick houses. We, guided by the vice-



chairman of the co-operative farm, went round their golden fields, rich orchards, cattle pens, and then the club-house, library, nursery, and shops, too.

In short it was not a mere village but a modern town.

We were invited to dinner at Ji Hyun Woo's, a member of the first work-team. He was quite a well-to-do peasant. The furniture, including radio set, sewing machine, book-shelf and wardrobes, was excellent.

Before liberation, he was a poor tenant peasant having not a piece of land for his under six-feet body. It is why they support and defence the people's power. It is natural they are grateful for the Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung.

They gave us basketfuls of apples and honey as gift when we said good-bye to them. We had a nice time at the village and we even hummed merry tunes on our way back.

#### October 3, 1962

Fine day. Pieces of white clouds are sailing in the blue sky. Now I understand Choi, who used to praise the autumn of Korea.

In the morning, Abshier and I went to the River Daidong for fishing. An old man on a little boat caught several trouts with hook and line in scores of minutes, but I caught none. Abshier managed to catch a gibel.

In the afternoon, guided by Hong, we visited the Korean Revolutionary Museum. I had read some books on the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of Korean revolutionaries, and now through the materials and relics exhibited I could learn the outline of the history the Korean Partisans, overcoming difficulties, won glorious victories over the Japanese. It is beyond imagination to fight over

fifteen years in the blizzard defeating the enemy bare hands and arming themselves with captured arms. It was done only by the anti-Japanese Partisans who determined to devote themselves for the happiness of the people.

Facts tell that there were no greater patriots who devoted their life to the liberation of Korea than these Korean communists.

The communists were the most thorough-going patriotic fighters. What I felt at the museum was that though the South Korean rulers today were doing everything to blame and slander the communists, they themselves were the very traitors of the nation.

This is an unshakable logic.

Now the North Korean people are eager to practice in their every day life the glorious results and fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese Partisans. The People's Army that inherited the fighting spirit is as invincible as the anti-Japanese Partisans.

Though the U.S. army, boasting of their technical advantage, expected the quick capture of North Korea, they at last were smashed and knelt down.

A few days ago, at the Memorial Hall of the Korean War I learnt the true nature of the "mightiness of America". Even though they used bacterial arms and poison gas, they were defeated. On the Chungchun River and the Jangjin Lake and at the 1,211-metre Hill, numberless American soldiers were killed. They were made shameful sacrifice for the warmongers of the Wall Street and the Pentagon. If they had been men of reason they would have not thrown away their lives.

In the evening played card with Abshier.

#### October 18, 1962

U.S. ruling circles and high-rank officers used to speak about the "forced labour" of the communists. They said men under communism had only the right of forced labour. But it was a perfect lie. No one in the world enjoys freedom as under Communist system.

Today I visited Pyongyang Textile Mill, Pyongyang Silk Factory and Construction Exhibition Hall. They made me learn the joy of labour based on consciousness, while they exposed the falsehood of American ruling circles.

In America always we have bossmen who threaten the workers with whips and curses. But here in North Korea we could see none. At first I was rather surprised. But it was rather simple. What for would overseers be needed where capitalists are rooted and the fruits of labour go to the workers?

Here in North Korea workers work for the interest of themselves and the society and such a work is always sacred and joyous. The Pyongyang Textile Mill was splendid, indeed. Its scale was very big, the cultural and sanitary conditions were excellent. No dust in the rooms.

They say the mill will produce 130 million metres of fabrics of various colours this year. This means each of the population of North Korea will have three suits of clothes. This year North Korea will produce 250 million metres of fabrics. It is equivalent to 182 times of that produced in 1944 the last year the Japanese ruled. Therefore, they produce only in two days the whole fabrics they produced in a year in 1944.

The speed of producing fabrics will be heightened still more and in 1967 the annual output will amount to 500 million



metres. North Korea, however, is unfavourable for cotton growing. So the Government adopted the line of making synthetic fibre and already built a vinalon factory of 20,000 tons of annual capacity, one of the greatest of such kind in the world. Today I saw the model of this factory at the Construction Exhibition Hall. It was rather a large town than a factory.

What a wonderful people they are that they built the factory of 500,000 square metres of floor space in a little over one year!

They say the "vinalon speed" was created in the process of constructing this factory. Though I can not yet thoroughly master it, anyway, I think I can learn mighty force of the people, the basis of the "vinalon speed." In North Korea Hesun Flax-mill, Wonsan Cotton-mill and Hamheung Woolen-mill are under construction.

In order to solve the question of fibre, they already built chemical fibre mills of large scale in Chungjin and Shinuijoo, and are to build a vichlon factory in Hamheung and nitron and nylon factories in Bakchun District.

These successes will, of course, be the firm basis of the unification of their fatherland and serve for solving the question of clothes of the South Korean people after unification.

Today I met a weaver coming from Kyungjoo, North Kyung-sang Province. She said: "The North Korean people have nothing to worry about clothes, but my heart aches when I think of my old parents, brothers and friends there having worn-out clothes on. I hope this silk woven by me would be delivered to them early."

May the weavers' wish be realized as soon as possible!

## KOREA AND UGANDA TO EXCHANGE AMBASSADORS

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic missions between Korea and Uganda was issued on March 2, 1963.

The joint communique reads: "For further consolidating the friendly relations formed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Uganda, the governments of the two countries agreed to establish formal diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level."

Korea and Uganda lie far from each other, the former on the Asian continent and the latter on the African continent. But the two countries are tied closely in the struggle for national independence and freedom, and against imperialism and colonialism.

The friendly relations between the two countries will further develop in the struggle for world peace and against imperialism and colonialism, and contribute to the friendship and co-operation between the Korean and African peoples.

## KOREA ENTERED INTO DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH YEMEN

On March 9, 1963, an agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic representatives between the D.P.R.K. and the Yemeni Arab Republic was signed.

According to the joint communique, the governments of the D.P.R.K. and the Yemeni Arab Republic agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level.

The trade and payments agreement concluded between the two countries on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and the subsequent close economic intercourse have made contributions to further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries.

Today the Korean and Yemeni peoples are waging a common struggle. The Korean people are struggling to drive out the U.S. imperialists and realize the reunification of the country, while the Yemeni people are fighting to smash the aggressive machinations of the U.S. and British imperialists and safeguard their country's independence.

The Korean people will further develop the friendly relations with the Yemeni people and march hand in hand with them in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.



Music in Korea has a long history. Highly developed instruments were used in remote days and there appeared many celebrated musicians.

According to ancient literature, more than one hundred kinds of stringed, wind and reed, and percussion instruments were used in the early days of Korean history. And it was recorded that people played the stringed instrument, Gonghoo, and wind and reed instruments, such as, Kokkak (curbed horn) and Juk (flute) around the beginning of the Christian era.

Gumoonko, a 16-stringed instrument, made in the fourth century A.D., and the 12-stringed Kayageum which appeared in the sixth century A.D. as well as the traditional wind and reed instruments, Juddai and Hyangbipa, are still in use.

Many of Korean folk instruments were performed in several Asian and European countries, winning great admiration of the audiences.

Among the renowned Korean musicians of ancient times are Wang San Ak (4th century A.D.) who composed more than one hundred pieces of music and Baik Kyul. The latter, it is said, represented cake making with a 16-stringed instrument to comfort his wife and family on a joyless New Year day, as they were so poor that they could not afford cake even on such an occasion.

A big orchestra was formed as early as the beginning of the 12th century. But almost all the instruments and books on music were ruined and lost in frequent foreign invasions in subsequent years.

The 15th century witnessed a new efflorescence of music and other cultural activities in Korea. One of the prominent Korean musicians in the 15th century was Pak Yun, who made

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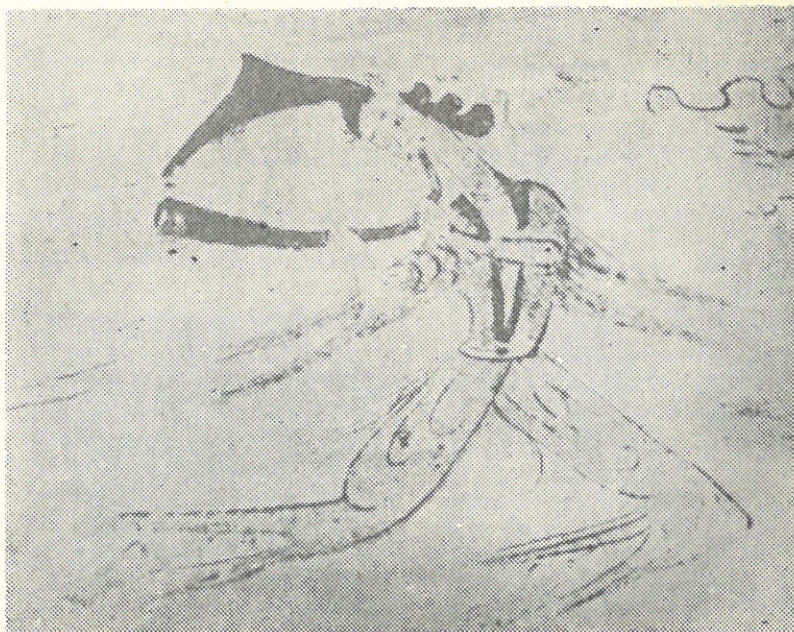


## Prominent Korean Musician

great contributions to the development of music in Korea. He wrote music, systematised musical theories, improved or made instruments. He was also a master of instruments.

Pak Yun was born in 1378 and already in his childhood he showed great gift for music. His exceptional application and character won him respect and admiration of people.

Blowing a bugla (mural painting of the Mooyong-chong Tomb)





His genius for music became known to the musicians in the capital, and he was entrusted with a weighty task of forming a big orchestra.

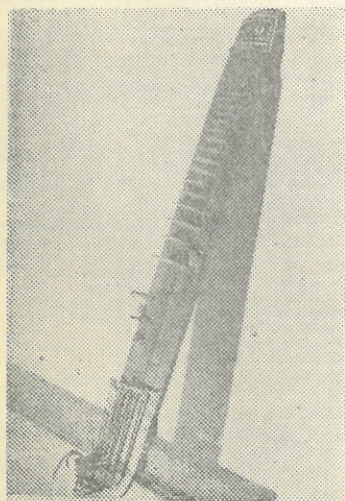
First he undertook the task of defining the pitch of 12 tones used in Korean music. This was necessary for tuning different instruments, notation, ensemble, and manufacture of new instruments.

He started to make twelve pitch-pipes. In this the biggest difficulty he encountered was defining the primary or tonic tone.

The primary tone varied according to countries and even according to dynasties in a given country. And it was a matter of dispute among the musicians of those days.

Pak Yun exerted much efforts to make, in conformity with the demands of the Korean music, a sonorous instrument which gave out the primary note. On the basis of this instrument, he defined the remaining eleven notes by original and scientific methods, and fixed the twelve pitch-pipes in equal temperament. (The primary note was identified with the tone of D.)

Gumoonko, a national stringed instrument, made in the 4th century



But the foreign worshippers of those days attacked vehemently Pak Yun and his 12 notes. It was their contention that Pak Yun should not have tried to have the twelve tones of his own, but should have adopted what had been in use. But Pak Yun successfully refuted their objections with his well-founded theory and experiments.

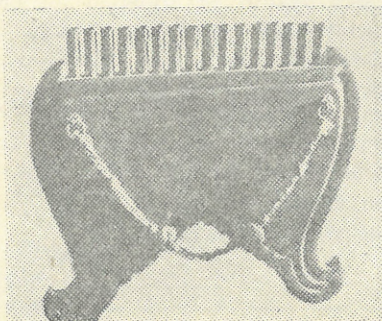
Pak Yun improved or made 65 kinds of instruments upon the standard of the twelve pitch-pipes. In making and improving these instruments, he was assisted by secular musicians belonging to the "Instruments Research Institution" set up at his suggestion.

An exhaustive study of musical theory enabled him to make theoretical analysis of the five modes and 60 keys in the Korean music in those days.

In orchestration, he assigned various instruments to specific functions, such as, for giving out themes, for playing sub-themes and fragments, for supplying harmony, for setting the rhythm and variations thereof. This tells that polyphonic elements existed in Korea as early as the days of Pak Yun.

Among Pak Yun's works are music for a sort of opera performed together with dance, and short pieces. His works are char-

Soh, a reed instrument, used in the period of the Three Kingdoms (1st century B.C.-7th century A.D.)



acterized by the pulsation of beautiful folk music. His music, a musical thought, represents liveliness and progress.

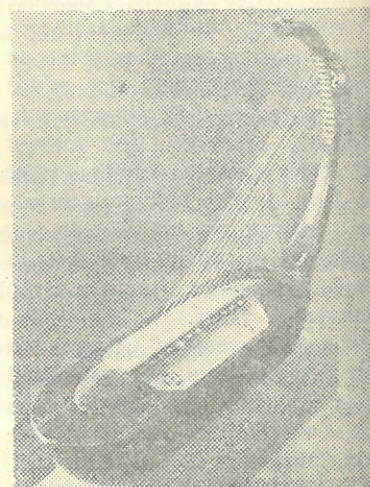
Using his original notation, he wrote down all his compositions. In this respect, it must be stated that Pak Yun's study in tablature notations including scores was another great contribution he made to the development of music.

Pak Yun also had much interest in the field of dancing. In one of the dances that he worked out scores of dancers appeared in gay costumes on the stage holding stage properties in their hands. The dancers' movements varied according to the development of music.

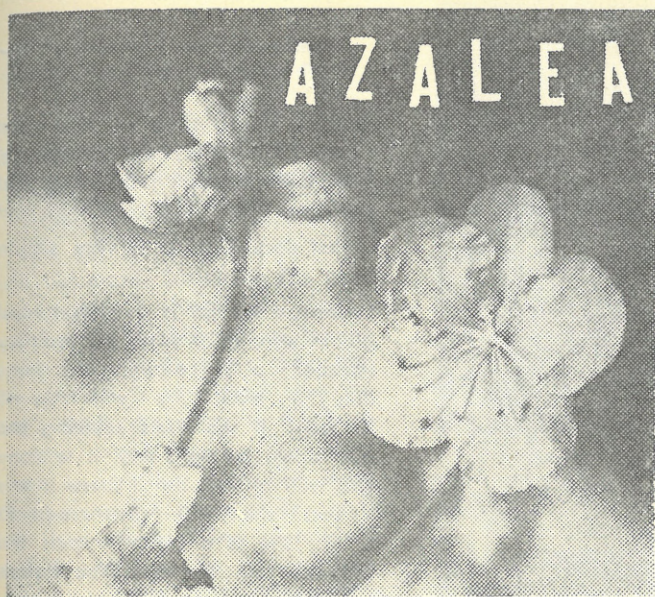
Pak Yun's achievements were systematized in Korea's precious musical literature, "Musical Encyclopaedia," published in subsequent years.

Everything connected with Pak Yun had remained buried when Korea was under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. At present, however, an extensive study of his achievements is being made and his heritages are being taken over and carried forward.

Wagonghoo, a kind of harp, used in the period of the Three Kingdoms







**A** ZALEA, forsythia, apricot and peach blossoms, peony, rose... Korea's spring flowers are too numerous to name all.

But, among the countless azalea is the first to herald the spring. As the first sign of spring azaleas bloom first on the hilltops and then down to lower valleys. Soon a lovely pale-rose mist wraps the whole landscape.

There are many flowers belonging to the azalea family, varying in the shade of pink and in the time of blooming. So, all in all, the azalea is the first to adorn the early spring flower show.

Korea's spring is inseparably linked with the azalea, and the hearts of those who await spring become warmer with the opening petals of azalea flowers.

Such sentiments are reflected in a Korean children's folk song:

"Oh, the birds chirping outside the window!

On what mountain did you spend

the night?

Tell me the tidings of the mountain.

Are the azaleas out?"

In the darkest days under Japanese imperialist rule, a Korean poet alluded the azalea to the harbinger of spring singing of the azalea as a symbol of the revolutionary fighters who selflessly fought for the liberation of the Korean people.

"Azalea, the harbinger of spring!  
A prophet is she  
To tell on the coming of spring;  
A herald is she  
To give a picture of spring."

The poet sang of the noble life of the forerunners who fought for freedom and independence, risking their lives. To be sure, the enemy's suppression was most ruthless, but these fighters refused to submit themselves to the fate of colonial slaves, even if it meant death itself. He sang:

"Nay! Enduring charm makes no flower.

It is the real flower that senses spring first."

The azalea is the very flower which greets the spring before others braving the biting wind and even the snow-storms at the top of mountains. Azalea is, indeed, a symbol of spring.

There is a story about the azalea and our partisans who fought heroically Japanese imperialism on the high and steep peaks of Mt. Baikdoo in days gone-by. Even during their difficult march over high mountains, they would pause at a sight of clusters of azaleas. They gazed down at them. In the clusters of pink they saw the beautiful land of the fatherland and heard the voice of the people who were waiting for the spring after winter and the spring of life.

For this reason, today the younger generation who are growing up happily in the embrace of the fatherland where socialist construction is in full swing, sing of azalea as follows:

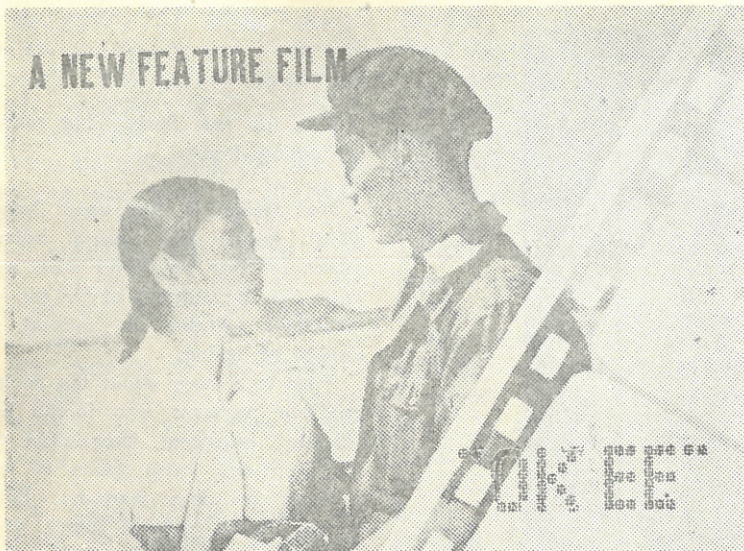
"Braving the raging blizzard,  
You opened wide your petals to welcome  
The partizans who crossed the Amrok...  
How proud you feel!  
This spring too  
You are to stay late."

Azalea is to be found everywhere in Korea, in the valleys and on the mountains, in both the north and the south. But no place is like Yaksandong-dai in Nyungbyun, North Pyungan Province, where the azalea presents a most enchanting sight in spring, carpeting the valleys and embroidering the whole landscape with pinkish clusters.

Yaksandong-dai is a garden of azalea, and the place is sung in



## A NEW FEATURE FILM



It was last summer. Scores of young men and women came to help the members of a co-operative farm near the town of Kowun. They worked together with the peasants from early dawn. During a break, they sang and danced with co-op farmers.

Hardly anyone knew they were students of the Drama and Film Institute in Pyongyang. All the co-op members knew was that these young people were from Pyongyang and were there to help them. They worked for several days.

But some time later, they came back to the co-op, but this time they came with a film-camera and everything else needed for film

shooting.

The students of the Pyongyang Drama and Film Institute, upholding the education policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on combining theory with productive labour, have made it a rule to go deep into reality and grasp the inner-life of the heroes of their films prior to their filming.

And this year's graduating class of the Pyongyang Drama and Film Institute did just that in producing a short feature film "Ok Ee". Though neither they are specialists nor do they have much experience in film making, they have successfully produced the "Ok Ee". The story is adapted from Chun Se

Bong's short story of the same name. And they did everything, from scenario writing to acting and shooting.

The story itself is a very simple one.

Heroine Ok Ee is a modest rural girl of around 20 years, an ordinary member of a co-operative farm. But, in work she will take no backseat. If she starts anything she gets down to work until it is done and well at that. But if there is any success she will give credit to others. She is a girl who puts the interests of the collective before her own.

Ok Ee is in love with Bong Goog, tractor-driver.

Bong Goog has not much interest in his work and wants to leave the village. In the end he loses confidence of the village people, and is disliked. And, of course, this hurts Ok Ee very much.

She does everything to put him back on the right track.

At his home or walking with him along the peaceful riverside she tries to make him see how wrong he is. Then, if the occasion calls for, she criticises him without mincing her words.

However, Bong Goog turns a deaf ear to her, and persists in his opinion. And Ok Ee's heart is tormented. But she knows that it is something she can not leave to

a favourite folk song of Korea. Today the song "Yaksandong-dai" is heard in the fields as the young tractor drivers roll their machines in spring ploughing. The whole rural villages are echoing with the

song:

"All hearts bend to Pyungbook  
Nyungbyun,  
All hearts bend to Yaksandong-  
dai,  
Lo, with azaleas,

All mountains aflame!

The higher up, the sweeter the views.

Don't be left out, young and old,  
Gaily, merrily, make your way  
To Hakbai-roo, the highest peak."



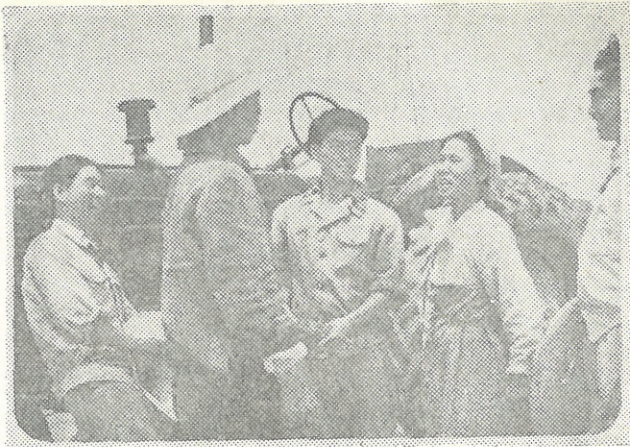
take its own course. Whenever she has a chance, she keeps persuading him to change his views.

One day the Bong Goog's tractor will not move. Something has gone wrong with it. He knows what is causing the trouble but he has no spare part. Ok Ee hears about this. Though she is very tired after the day's work, she walks to the town in the night braving the heavy storm to get the spare part Bong Goog needs. And she does get it for him. Bong Goog is touched deeply and now he realizes how wrong he was....

The film is built on a simple story showing the life of our young people in the countryside. The film is devoid of any affectation and exaggeration. Very simply it tells realistically how our young people help each other and their love finds more beauty and joy in building a happier life for the people. The young man becomes a model worker in agricultural mechanization through his love of the girl.

The romance of the hope-filled life, the superiority of collective labour, the mechanized socialist countryside, the ever-improving rural life—all this was clearly mirrored on the screen. Thus the producers of the film showed the true picture of the bright era of ours. Scenes of girls coming home after the day's work singing or reciting poems looking at the golden fields were very impressive.

The film Ok Ee is another valuable harvest gathered by our film art in creating the images of Chulima riders. And it is expected that many more films of socialist realism will come from this Institute.



Bong Goog chatting with co-op farmers during a recess from harrowing

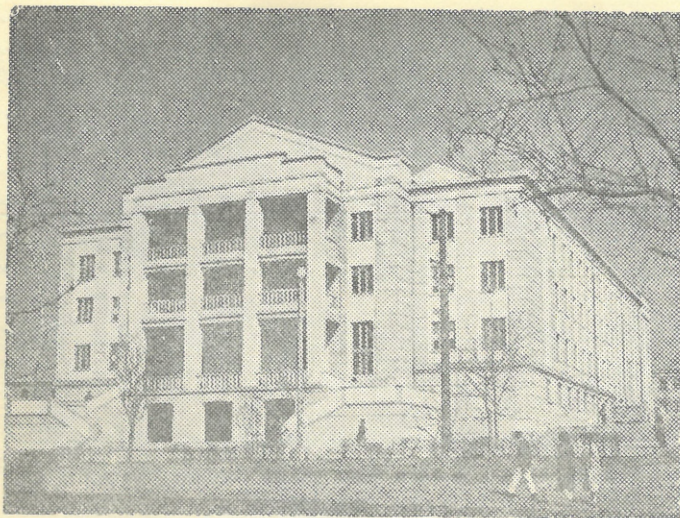


Ok Ee and Ye Sook congratulating Bong Goog upon his invention of a machine



Bong Goog with Ok Ee. He promises to build a happy, new life with her in the countryside





View of the new concert hall

## A New Concert Hall

Recently a grand concert hall has been completed at the Pyongyang Conservatoire in East Pyongyang, where new buildings keep going up.

The concert hall has a seating capacity of 800. The hall is also equipped with rehearsal rooms, instrument and music rooms, and an up-to-date stage. And the concert hall is tastily furnished.

On March 1 and 2, a concert was given at the new hall in honour of the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the Conservatoire and the opening of the concert hall.

Mainly works of the students and teachers of the Conservatoire were performed at the concert.

The program in its content and execution was of high ideological and artistic achievement and furnished ample evidence of the correctness of the Party's policy on musical education.

"When the Harvest Is Plentiful", a sextet for female voice,

which was sung to the accompaniment of Kayakeum, national stringed instrument, showed a mastery of technique.

The beautiful melody of Li Keun Yung, an instructor at the Conservatoire and composer of this song, with its fresh lyricism made the listeners picture the buoyant life in our rural villages and the lofty spiritual world of the co-op farmers.

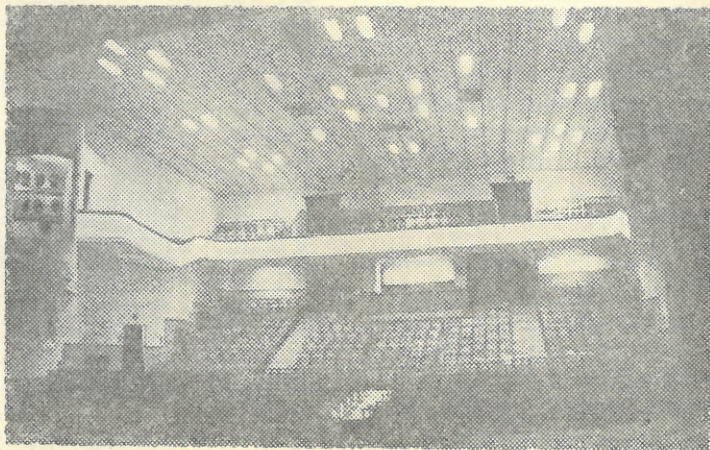
The audience was captivated by the 300-voice grand chorus which sang "A Rifle in One Hand and a Hammer and a Sickie in the Other" and "A Rural March."

Both songs were written by students: the former by a correspondence course student; the latter being a collective work. The militant revolutionary spirit and high artistry of the songs were applauded heartily.

The program also included national instrument solos, a folk orchestra, vocal solos, a violin concerto, and a piano solo. The listeners were impressed with the growing young talents of the country.

Besides the new works, many pieces by the noted Korean composers were ably performed. Also several classical works of Western music were given a hearing with mastery of technique and superb performance.

The students of the Pyongyang Conservatoire are, like those of all other higher educational institutions in the country, studying on state scholarship under the warm solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung.



The concert hall



## CHRONICLE OF FRIENDSHIP

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on February 2 a telegram of greetings to the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference which opened in Tanganyika.

The delegation of our country to the conference was led by Pak Se Chang, Chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on February 3 a telegram of greetings to Prime Minister of Ceylon Madame Bandaranaike on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the independence of Ceylon.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korean Democratic Youth League sent on February 4 telegrams of greetings to various social organizations of Ceylon on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the independence of Ceylon.

The first anniversary of the publication of the second Havana Declaration was celebrated on February 4 in Pyongyang. The meeting expressed the unanimous resolve of the Korean people to march shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban people forever in the struggle for the common cause and against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy.

A trade protocol for 1963 was signed between the Government

of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Revolutionary Government of the Cuban Republic in Havana on February 4. Under the protocol our country will export machine-tools, tools and other machines, chemicals, and foodstuffs, and Cuba will deliver to Korea sugar and other goods.

The delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea which took part in the twenty-sixth session of the executive committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions held in Prague returned home on February 6.

A delegation of the Korean Democratic Youth League led by Choi Chang Ryool attended the executive committee meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held on February 6-10 in Budapest.

Choi Chang Ryool addressed the afternoon meeting on February 6. He expressed the firm solidarity of the Korean youth with the fighting people and youth of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in their vigorous struggle against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, and their puppets.

The Pyongyang soccer team left Pyongyang on February 9 by air to visit Burma, Indonesia and Cambodia.

Kang Sang Wi, leader of the Korean journalist delegation and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, spoke on February 11 at the preliminary meeting of the Afro-Asian Journalists Confer-

ce held in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Stressing the need of strengthening the international co-operation and friendship among the journalists in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, Kang Sang Wi stated that the Korean journalists would stage a yet more resolute struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom, peace, and social progress.

A trade delegation of our country led by Ryoo Sung Eui, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, returned home on February 12 by air from Cuba.

On February 15 a Korean-Cuban protocol on co-operation in the field of television and radio broadcasting was signed in Havana.

A long-term trade and payments agreement and a protocol on commodity exchange for 1963 were signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Arab Republic in Cairo on February 16.

A Korean-Nepalese Friendship Society delegation led by Li Ji Rin on a visit to Nepal at the invitation of the Nepalese-Korean Friendship Society, was received by the King of Nepal on February 20.

On February 23 Li Ji Rin, Korean delegation leader, delivered a lecture on the development of science and culture in Korea at a meeting held under the auspices of the Nepalese Journalists Society. The meeting was attended by 700 persons. Among them were Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance of the Nepalese Government.

After the lecture the attendants viewed Korean films. Also a photographic exhibition on



Korea's socialist construction was opened.

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A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union led by Oh Sang Keun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, which had attended the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Ceylonese Journalists Association, returned home on February 19.

\* \* \*

An Indonesian trade mission led by Basurul Jamal, chief of the Far Eastern Section of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, stayed in Korea during February 22-28. The mission paid a call to Li Il Kyung, Minister of Foreign Trade, on February 26 and exchanged views on expanding and developing trade relations between the two countries.

\* \* \*

On February 24 the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a telegram to the Ceylon Federation of Labour expressing support to the struggle of the Ceylonese working class against the U.S. imperialists' economic pressure on Ceylon.

\* \* \*

A government delegation of our country on a friendly visit to the Yemeni Arab Republic was received by Abdullah al-Sallal, President of the Yemeni Arab Republic, on February 28 and discussed questions on developing friendly relations between the two countries.

\* \* \*

On March 2, Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent a telegram of greetings to Mulay Hassan, King of the Kingdom of Morocco, on the occasion of the Independence Day of Morocco.

## TABLE TENNIS LAURELS

Korean table tennis players chalked up good results at the International Table Tennis Meet held in Bucharest, Rumania, from March 8 to 12 this year.

Korean players encountered formidable opponents in group event competitions of men's team championship which drew eleven teams from eight countries.

Our players, competing in the first group, defeated by a score of 5:3 the team from Hungary, a country with a long-standing table tennis tradition. This marked their first victory in a series of matches.

The next encounter with the Bulgarian players brought victory to the Korean players who, maintaining initiative, had kept up powerful attack. The score was 5:0 in favour of the Korean players.

Rumania's "B" team lost the game to the Korean team 0:5.

On the second day of the meet, March 9, Korean players defeated the Yugoslav players 5:1, thus winning the right to compete at the finals.

The Czechoslovak team which had come out on top in the second group met the winner of the first group, Korean team, on March 10. The Czechoslovak players proved no match for the Koreans, who carried off the team championship winning the finals 5:1.

The Korean team was awarded the championship cup and five gold medals.

Meanwhile, in the men's singles Korean player Pak Shin Il put up good performance in the finals, winning a small cup as a special prize and a bronze medal.

## STAMPS OF KOREA

### To Consolidate the Results Gained in Six Heights

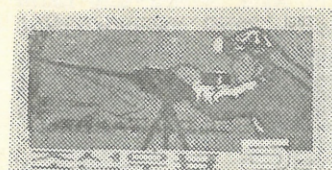
This year the Korean people will consolidate and carry forward the achievements scored in the six height last year and make preparations for markedly improving the people's welfare in 1964-1965.

Recently a series of 6 stamps were issued showing the struggle of our working people who are making continued innovation and

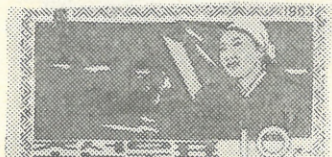
uninterrupted advance.

Stamp 1, 5 jun, black, light black, purple, coal. Stamp 2, 10 jun, black, red, yellow, grain. Stamp 3, 10 jun, black, light green, corn colour, housing construction. Stamp 4, 10 jun, black, red, blue, light red, fabrics. Stamp 5, 10 jun, black, red, yellow, steel. Stamp 6, 40 jun, black, light grey, light blue, marine products.

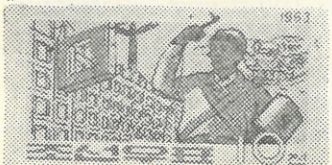
These six stamps were issued on February 1, 1963. Each of the stamps measures 40X20 mm.



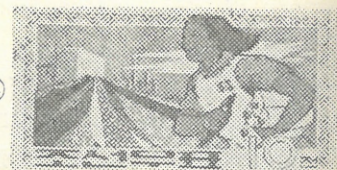
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